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Japan

'Slow Progress' Noted in U.S. Trade Talks

OW2106055089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0032 GMT
21 Jun 89

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, June 20 KYODO—Japanese and U.S. trade negotiators held a lengthy meeting Tuesday to break the impasse over the access of foreign third-party radio communications and cellular telephones to the Japanese market.

Japanese and U.S. officials said the meeting, which lasted about four hours, helped deepen understanding of some aspects of the two key telecommunications issues.

"We spent all the time discussing technical issues. We sought clarification," a senior U.S. official said after the meeting. The two countries made "very slow progress," he added.

A Japanese official said the four-hour session, like a lengthy session the day before, was exploratory in nature, arguing it did not amount to full-scale negotiations.

The dispute centers on licensing procedures for third-party radio system operators serving such businesses as delivery trucks and taxicabs, and the allocation of frequencies for cellular telephones in the Tokyo metropolitan area.

The U.S. claims that the Japanese licensing procedures are discriminatory against foreign firms and U.S. cellular phones should be given "fair access" to the Tokyo market.

A U.S. Government source said the resolution of the dispute hinges on what Prime Minister Sosuke Uno's special emissary, Ichiro Ozawa, will bring to the negotiating table with U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills on Wednesday.

Ozawa, a former deputy chief cabinet secretary, arrived in Washington on Tuesday afternoon.

A Japanese participant in the lengthy sessions Monday and Tuesday hinted that another working-level session may be held before the Ozawa-Hills meeting.

The latest round of trade talks between the two countries came nearly two months after Hills said that Japan is not living up to "several commitments" made under telecommunications agreements following so-called market-oriented, sector-selective (MOSS) talks.

The U.S. has warned that it will retaliate against what it calls Japanese failure to provide fair access to foreign cellular phones and third-party radio communications to the Japanese market.

U.S. trade officials said Washington will measure the outcome of the talks by checking to see if they have led to changes which are "acceptable or satisfactory" to the U.S.

An American trade official said the two countries can eventually write "a piece of paper" to herald the successful conclusion of the negotiations and avoid the imposition of sanctions against Japan.

He said he expects an agreement to emerge "later this week."

Japanese officials declined to speculate on whether or not such an agreement is possible within a few days.

Talks With U.S. on Structural Trade Barriers

OW2106051189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0059 GMT
21 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Japan and the United States will hold a preliminary meeting on structural barriers to bilateral trade in Washington next week, Japanese Government officials said Wednesday.

The June 28-29 working-level meeting is designed to identify problems involved ahead of full-fledged talks, the officials said.

The two countries agreed at a subcommittee-level meeting outside Tokyo last week to conduct such talks to help improve the bilateral trade imbalance, which is lopsidedly in Japan's favor.

They plan to single out topics for discussion and decide on how to manage the talks by the time Japanese Prime Minister Sosuke Uno and U.S. President George Bush meet in Paris in mid-July during a seven-nation summit.

Among the structural problems expected to be discussed is Japan's complicated distribution system, which the U.S. thinks hampers market access for foreign products, the officials said.

U.S. officials expressed hope last week that the talks will show results by next spring.

Ministry Official on Suspension of China Aid

OW2006124989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1142 GMT
20 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 (KYODO)—Japanese economic assistance to China may remain suspended even when "logistical" hinderances to its resumption no longer apply, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official indicated Tuesday.

"Even after confirming the physical stability (in China) and a (Chinese) willingness to go ahead with business, we still have to make up our minds as to whether it is proper for us to (resume aid activities)," Ministry Spokesman Taizo Watanabe said.

Watanabe's remarks to foreign correspondents were an apparent break from previous Japanese statements that the suspension of aid was devoid of "political intentions."

Japanese officials had attributed the aid cut-off to an "inability of implementing procedures relating to official development assistance (ODA)," arising from developments in China.

The Japanese position has generated criticism that the government has not taken a sufficiently strong political and moral stand on the crackdown against the pro-democracy movement in China other than to make measured statements of regret.

The government has countered that its position on human rights violations in China is "substantively" the same as that of other major countries, despite its caution due to sensitivities in the Sino-Japanese relationship.

Watanabe indicated that Japan's decision not to relax its restrictions on ODA will affect its third yen aid package to China.

"I don't deny that—it's being delayed," Watanabe said of the 81 billion yen program for 1990-1994, for which bilateral talks were originally set to begin in mid-1989.

Watanabe said that if things were "normal" in China, the two countries could soon be discussing projects to be included in the program.

As things stand, however, Japan "cannot continue to implement (aid) procedures—even what has been agreed upon," the spokesman said.

"As to when we can resume activities related with aid, we just cannot say," he added. Japan is China's largest aid donor.

Watanabe outlined three elements involved in deciding on a resumption of aid to China, the first being logistical considerations centering on the "physical stability" there, which he said has been improving.

He said there also must be a "preparedness or willingness on the part of Chinese officials" to participate in aid projects.

The final element, edging into the political realm, is what Watanabe described as "Japan's position" on the China situation, which he said should be reassessed in view of statements which Japan has "already made public."

In that regard, he reiterated the official condemnations of the June 4 killing in Tiananmen Square as "unpardonable" and the subsequent crackdown on dissidents as "incompatible" with the democratic values held by Japan.

While avoiding "political" characterization of Japan's stance, Watanabe said, "in the process of making that decision, many factors should be taken into consideration."

He refused to elaborate, but said that "what we have decided on" with regard to China will be made clear when Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka meets in Washington next week with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker.

"We are still watching what is happening in China and what is being done by the Chinese Government," Watanabe said.

He said that whatever stance Japan takes in Washington, Japan will stick to its fundamental position of "cooperating with China in its efforts for modernization, reform and an open-donor policy."

The spokesman acknowledged the Chinese Government's expressed desire to see Japanese businessmen return to China, but said the government's advice to Japanese nationals to leave China still stands.

A top Foreign Ministry official on Tuesday morning criticized Japanese businessmen who he said have ignored government advice based on an informed assessment of the situation in China.

He said they have created a negative impression of Japan by streaming back into China in the sole pursuit of profits under the guise of tourists.

But the attack was not echoed by Watanabe, who said such businessmen have told the ministry that they are going back to protect their property and for "basic maintenance."

He noted that some have said there have been thefts from their offices during their absence.

He said the ministry does not have a current estimate of the number of returnees. A report last week put the number at over 100.

No Plan To Impose Sanctions Against PRC
OW2106050589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT
21 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Japan has no plans to impose sanctions against China for the crackdown against the pro-democracy movement, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masajuro Shiokawa said Wednesday.

Shiokawa told a press conference that the Japanese Government is currently doing its best to collect and analyze information in order to grasp the situation in China.

Japan is at present suspending economic aid to China and is still advising Japanese nationals not to visit there.

Japan has received no advance notice from the United States about Washington's additional sanctions suspending contacts of high-level government officials with China, the chief government spokesman said.

The U.S. action included a call on international financial institutions to postpone extension of fresh loans to China.

Foreign Ministry sources said Washington's additional measure reflected pressures from the Congress and public opinion strongly critical of China.

Japan is concerned that Sino-U.S. relations might suffer a further setback if a proposed suspension of new U.S. loans to Beijing leads to a deterioration of the Chinese economy, the sources said.

China Asks Banks To Return Staff Members
OW2006141789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1327 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 (KYODO)—The Bank of China has asked Japanese banks to return their staff representatives to Beijing by Friday, banking industry sources said Tuesday.

The state-owned Central Bank made the request to Japanese banks by telephone on Monday, noting it will hold a briefing on "current conditions in China" on Friday.

Japanese banks, excluding the Bank of Tokyo, closed their offices in Beijing or recalled their representatives from the Chinese capital where pro-democracy students were suppressed by military forces on June 4.

Kuniji Miyazaki, chairman of the Federation of Bankers' Association of Japan, told reporters Tuesday that Japanese banks will take a cautious stance regarding new loans to China.

Government Asks Burma About Aid Uses
OW2006131389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 (KYODO)—Japan has asked the Burmese Government to clarify whether Japanese economic assistance has been diverted to military purposes, a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

Spokesman Taizo Watanabe was responding to reports that automobile parts sent to Burma as part of Japan's program of official development assistance (ODA) were used for the production of military trucks.

A Japanese newspaper reported in May that ODA was being used for military purposes in Burma, prompting Japan to requests for clarification from Burma's Government, officials said.

Japan later received a series of explanations from Burma to the effect that "there is no such possibility that our ODA money was used for this (military) purpose," Watanabe said, adding, "we are satisfied with the explanation."

With the surfacing of the latest report, however, the Foreign Ministry has initiated a new investigation and asked Rangoon "to make another attempt to find out whether this report is well-founded or not," the spokesman said. Japan has not yet received a reply, he said.

"In principle, we would never allow our ODA money to be used for any military purpose in any country," Watanabe said.

Uno Discusses Domestic, Foreign Issues
OW2006054289 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1300 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Interview with Prime Minister Sosuke Uno by Hosei University Professor Kenzo Uchida and NHK commentator Korehito Obama at the prime minister's official residence in Tokyo on 19 June; "Ask the Prime Minister" program entitled "Goals of the Uno Cabinet"—recorded]

[Text] [Obama] Mr Prime Minister, thank you for sparing your precious time with us today. Talking to the press corps assigned to the cabinet, they asked that we not go too much into detail to get firsthand information from you.

[Uno] Did it?

[Obama] So, we would like to hear your basic views. First, I would like to note that today is the 17th day since the inauguration of the Uno cabinet. How do you feel about your new post?

[Uno] I keenly feel the importance of the post. Unless you assume it, you will never know its importance. I joked about this with my juniors the other day. [laughter]

[Uchida] Mr Prime Minister, may I say that we belong to almost the same generation. Therefore, I feel intimacy with you. I would like to express my congratulations to you. I really feel the graveness of your responsibility as prime minister and president of your party. I believe you have had a difficult time getting used to your new post in the past 10 days or so, have you not?

[Uno] Yes I have. Frankly, everything was decided very fast. I returned from Paris on 1 June, and on the very next day the decision was made to name me president of the party, and then I also had to form my cabinet. Normally, when one assumes the post of party presidency, he has half a month or so to make various preparations, but that was not my case. The end of the Diet was approaching, and we were pressed for time with many things to do. Under these circumstances, we performed the attestation ceremony on Saturday. Then came Sunday, and then I had to deliver my policy speech as early as Monday. Then, I had to attend the budget committee sessions. Of course, I had to go through interpellations at the plenary sessions. I finished these things in about 10 days; that is, I finished them on Monday, 13 June. I completed these things in a very short period of time through the cooperation of the Diet and my own sincere efforts. I have thus had a very busy schedule every day.

[Obama] Yes, you have. You immediately faced very severe questioning from opposition parties at the interpellation and budget committee sessions.

[Uno] Yes, I did.

[Obama] Among questions posed to you were those concerning personal affairs or personal problems. What do you say?

[Uno] I made clear-cut answers at the Diet. I stressed that political ethics should be promoted in the future. I expressed my determination in this regard. My mind is now occupied with things about Japan. What should we do for Japan today and tomorrow? My mind is now filled with these concerns. Therefore, I would like to say that I will center my efforts on our future.

[Uchida] Concerning the current Diet session, you just said that you were busy going through interpellation and budget committee sessions until 13 June. Above everything else, I would like to first ask about political reform. You stressed this issue, but I would like to again ask you to express your determination in this regard.

[Uno] My acceptance of the offer to lead the cabinet was motivated by the Recruit incident. Therefore, I have to clear up this matter and deal with its aftermath. That is, I must carry out what people call drawing the line in order to close the Recruit scandal. I have to draw the line to settle this issue. This can be done by resolving some immediate issues. To carry out political reform, relevant issues might be classified into short-, medium-, and long-term problems. However, complaints will arise among people if we take too long to resolve these issues. We will mark the 100th anniversary of the founding of our Diet next year. I would like to take a number of important measures by then to carry out political reform. I think this is my mission. This is why I named my cabinet the reform and advance cabinet. My desire is to make a slim—with no excess fat—government and to

bring it within reach of the people. When I was head of the former Administrative Management Agency [now the Management and Coordination Agency], I took various measures to abridge and consolidate functions. Therefore, I have some experience in this regard. Reform is not the only thing we must pursue. There are many other things—policies and budgetary measures—that the people want us to do. Therefore, we must advance. This is why I say my cabinet will carry out reform and advance; that is, we will make reform to effect advance. Therefore, I specified the mission of my cabinet by calling it the reform and advance cabinet.

[Obama] Concerning the issue of drawing the line in concluding the Recruit incident, many people still think that the line has not yet been drawn, according to many opinion surveys. How are you going to deal with this matter?

[Uno] You are right. Under the Takeshita government, what is called the wisemen's proposition was worked out by people representing various strata of Japan. Simultaneously, our party also formulated its reform outline. The proposition calls for seven immediate tasks. Of them, three tasks concern the cabinet. In the past, the disclosure of assets was requested only of cabinet members. However, starting with my cabinet, it will be asked of wives and other family members who have property as well. It will also be asked of parliamentary vice ministers. We made a firm decision to comply with these requests at the first cabinet meeting on 3 June; the cabinet was formed on 2 June. I think I have carried out the first three tasks called for in the wisemen's proposition. The other four tasks include efforts not to use too much money in elections and on ceremonial occasions such as marriages, funerals, and ancestral worship. A politician or his wife may use money in his or her personal capacity on these occasions, but his secretary should not be allowed to scatter money. Lavishing money through secretaries will lead to money power-oriented politics. This is why the wisemen's proposition calls for halting this practice. Severe punishment is called for against this practice. In response, the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] expeditiously worked out amendments to the Election Law and to the Political Funds Control Law. They have been presented to the Diet. Opposition parties will have many ideas in this regard, and it is hoped that they will participate in the debate on these amendments. There is not much time left. If they do, I think the seven tasks in the wisemen's proposition will be resolved in general.

However, we need to attach more strict conditions to the current Election Law, the constituency system, and political funds control. I will have the election system deliberation committee discuss these matters as soon as possible. At the same time, the LDP will also have to make its own efforts. The party's reform implementation headquarters will make these efforts. Fortunately, the headquarters will have Mr Ito, who enjoys large popular

trust, as its director and Mr Gotoda as its acting director. I am sure they will agree to assume these posts. I thus intend to make a vigorous push together with the party.

[Uchida] You have explained the details of reform. In this connection, I would like to ask another question. Before and after you were installed as prime minister and party president, there was a move for the elimination of factions.

[Uno] Yes, there was.

[Uchida] Some left the LDP. There were also those who left their factions. I think they did so with very firm determination. However, as you just briefly warned yesterday while stumping in Niigata, some people easily forget their original determinations and loosen their resolve to draw the line, that is, to take a clear-cut measure to show their repentance. It is necessary to draw the line first and then tackle the issue of reform in a forward-looking manner.

[Uno] Yes, naturally.

[Uchida] Otherwise, it will be difficult to obtain the people's understanding, will it not?

[Uno] Factions may have played an affirmative role in the past. However, today its evil effects are overly conspicuous. The wisemen's proposition called for the dissolution of factions in the future. I do not like the idea of one using his faction to become a minister. If this is the case, a faction will be full of former ministers thrown out after their service. This is not good. When a talented young man is found, he should be picked. Through repeated service, he will develop into a leading figure for our country in the future. This process can be followed much easier when there are no factions. I want the young or the old to have this in mind and work for the dissolution of factions. I thus now intend to strive for the elimination of factions. To this end, I first asked my cabinet members to leave their factions. For myself, I actually left my faction ahead of other cabinet members.

Mr Uchida, after a wide range of discussions, the minister in question came to me today and then held a news conference to clarify his position, saying that he has never said that he will not leave his faction. In this context, I will have my cabinet maintain a clear position in this regard. This is what I am thinking.

[Obama] Nevertheless, I think that there was also a good role played by the factions. Taken in a good sense, the LDP factions improved themselves through friendly rivalry with one another, thereby forestalling opposition parties on policy matters. In a sense, it might be said that the long LDP rule has been maintained through the bolstering of its factions. May I hear your views on this matter?

[Uno] For sure, it would be good for the opposition parties to take the attitude of vying for a majority during elections. In reality, none of them puts up enough candidates to gain a majority. In that case, the opposition parties can group together and vie for a majority. For that purpose, common policies are necessary. At this time, this is also far from being realized. Thus, there are quite a number of factions within the LDP. These factions at times act as the ruling party, and sometimes, the opposition party. As Mr Obama said a while ago, vigorous policy studies are conducted in this aspect. I think we cannot deny this. I think this is really commendable. I hope the people will also appreciate this.

Some people say that ruling party members do not participate much in Diet deliberations. Representatives do ask various questions. If you come to party headquarters every morning in spring, summer, autumn, and winter, it is full of people beginning at 0800. There, people are divided into sub-groups and conduct vigorous study and discussion. From this comes the LDP's superior ability to implement policies, as you just mentioned. I think we ought to admit this.

However, when you come to the question of not spending too much money [in politics], in the future, the LDP itself must be consolidated into one entity and establish a system which does not cost a lot of money. I think this is also necessary.

[Uchida] Coming to the question of political reform, Mr Prime Minister, you have termed your cabinet as one of reform and advancement and frequently say that you are going to implement this with unflinching determination. However, looking at the Diet, although I think the Gotoda Committee has drafted a very good outline of reform, the opposition parties are saying that this is still insufficient. They often say: We have another plan. The way we look at it, the Diet session will end with that on 22 June. Of course, you need time to formulate sound laws, but I hope that even without achieving actual legislation, the ruling and opposition parties should conduct positive deliberations during this Diet session and arrive at two or three ideas that they can at least put into a resolution as an agreement. Without this, the people will again think that they are talking only for election purposes. There are only a few days left in the Diet session. Here, we hope that you can exercise your leadership as the LDP president. How about talking with the opposition parties about this?

[Uno] I was asked a similar question at the Diet today. Thus, I said that one factor contributing to the distrust of politics is that the operation of the Diet is hard to understand and that the ruling and opposition parties are talking at cross-purposes, resorting to confrontation whenever an issue arises. I think that is one major cause of the distrust in politics. I am now a cabinet member so I have to refrain from making demands on the Diet on such matters. However, as Mr Uchida just said, as the LDP president I hope the Diet will do that. Actually, this

morning I told Chairman Kozo Watanabe of the Diet Policy Committee—he works really hard—to strive to at least present an explanation on the LDP draft resolution—although it is still a draft, it is a concrete draft—during this Diet session. There are only 3 days left. I told him this today. Mr Watanabe promised to hold thorough consultations with the opposition parties before he left. I agree that without doing at least this, the people would think: What is the Diet doing? I fully understand my responsibility in this respect, and I am doing what I can.

[Obama] From a mid- and long-term point of view, I think without changing the present medium-sized electoral districts, it would be impossible to accomplish the tasks of making politics less expensive and dissolving factions, which the Prime Minister has just mentioned. What are your basic views on the reform of the election system?

[Uno] It is often said that elections in small electoral districts are the least expensive, most policy-oriented, and easiest to understand by the voters. I think there is practically a consensus on this. However, in my present position, I am about to start a council on the election system and invite people from various sectors—excluding politicians—to be members. If we include politicians, some people say we will have endless speeches and nothing will come out of the effort. I have formed a new council on the election system and it will begin functioning shortly. Thus, I would like the council to discuss whether large, medium, or small electoral districts are preferable and other issues. The point is, elections should not cost a lot of money and voters in the electoral districts should also realize that, from now on, politics should enter an era in which it will really be a contest of and debate on policies. That is my thinking. As to the size of the electoral district, I think it will be out of bounds for me to mention this here. Please understand my position.

[Uchida] This system of medium-size electoral districts with short terms of office has been in existence for 60 years. There was only one instance of large electoral districts in the post-war period. I believe that there is a need to change this medium-size electoral district system now. I would not say that this is the source of all evil, but it is indeed the cause of money-consuming, factional politics. However, we cannot immediately say that small electoral districts or proportional representation is the best. All countries in the world have their ingenious schemes. I think the conclusion has to be made after studying all these methods.

[Uno] I agree. Indeed, Great Britain, the United States and others have their unique ways. They are advanced countries like us. We have been under a medium-size electoral district system for a long time. In that sense, I hope that recommendations can be made after looking into other examples in the world. I intend to make such a request this time.

[Obama] Let us return to the question of politics and money. The people are resigned to the fact that politics costs a certain amount of money. However, the people are somehow suspecting that money collected as political donations are used by politicians for personal purposes or for purposes other than political activities and they are dissatisfied with this. That is, there should be clearer accounting of the income and expenditure of political funds. I think that is what many people are demanding now and based on this, the outline for political reform and the recommendations by the group of knowledgeable persons were formulated. What are the prime minister's views on this issue?

[Uno] There is now a suggestion that not only cabinet ministers, but also Diet members should publicize their assets. We are exerting efforts toward the realization of this. In particular, there is already a code of ethics in the Lower House. It clearly states that what is public and what is private should not be confused. This bears on a politician's honor and that should be his way of thinking. This time, I really would like to introduce explicit stipulations into the Political Funds Control Law in that aspect. There will be a lot of details, such as lowering the ceiling of authorized donations. I believe that based on the thinking that what is public and what is private should not be mixed, each politician should make a clear accounting of their respective incomes and expenditures. Within the LDP, there is a heightening resolution to agree with this. I really think this is an opportune time.

[Obama] However,—well, this may be our job as media people—I think there is also a need on the part of the voters to change their way of thinking. That is, as long as there are those who invite Diet members during ceremonial occasions and expect to receive gifts or be treated to free food and drinks and be given pocket money during elections, politics will never change for the better. Well, this surely is the job of mass media.

[Uno] I have also touched on this briefly a while ago. With regard to ceremonial occasions, I think ultimately penalties will be necessary. For example, if my support organization secretly donates things during ceremonial occasion, it will also be subject to penalties. We are now preparing strict regulations. When you look at them, you will see that they are diametrically opposite from how things used to be. In that sense, it is true that we have to ask the people and the voters in the electoral districts to deepen their understanding.

[Uchida] This may be a repetition of what was said earlier. If such things are legislated into law, and I do believe that they will be in time...[changes thought] however, the upper house elections are fast approaching. As a gesture on the part of this Diet to settle the issue, it ought to arrive at a resolution or agreement or whatever. Penalties will not be possible without legislation. However, I think even social sanctions, such as the chairmen of the Diet publishing the names of those found violating

the rules, would also be fine. I would like to reiterate my point that this should be done, without saying let us wait for the upper house elections or let us wait until next year.

[Uno] Thank you. Some people want a dissolution of the Diet and say that this is the way to settle the issue. I do think that is one way of looking at it. However, I believe that if we dissolve the Diet now, there will be the same elections and the same political funds. After the elections, it would be difficult to say: All right now, let us reform ourselves. Setting aside the question of the upper house, the election of which is coming shortly, I think we do have to act with self-restraint. As to dissolution, I think I want to accomplish political reform, and to reform the election system before that. We may not be able to change the election system itself, but at least we can change the Election Law, so that we can have elections which the people can applaud. That is what I think. Thus, although there are two ways to settle the issue, I would not opt for dissolution. I am not thinking of that right now. In that sense, what I am saying is: Let us have elections after implementing political reforms. I am also appealing to the opposition parties on this.

[Obama] Turning our eyes to the outside world, the world is shaking violently—should I call it a convulsion? At present China, our neighbor, is in a terrible situation. Mr Prime Minister, what do you think of this issue, and how do you plan to deal with it?

[Uno] China has a huge population of between 1 and 1.1 billion. When I met with Chinese officials before the latest confusion, they told me: Mr Uno, it will be very, very difficult to provide our 1 billion people with jobs and food if we do not pursue such new policies as openness and reform. We are holding out.

I think that the gears did not mesh in some areas of those open and reform policies, and that led to the confusion. But, since I think that a good neighbor should give clear advice to his neighbor, I clearly stated that it is impermissible from a humanitarian viewpoint that the armed forces, which are supposed to safeguard the people, direct their guns on the people and produce a large number of casualties.

Some people complain that this was late in coming. I hope they will take the following into consideration: What about the more than 8,000 Japanese nationals residing in China? Consider their lives and property. We hope that they will return home alive, setting aside their property. Ultimately, between 3,300 and 4,000 of them barely made their way back home at that time, all of them without accident. Transport Minister Yamamura bore up well in trying to send extra flights, but the situation at that time made it impossible to tell whether the planes would arrive there or not.

The United States is a very democratic country, and its government spoke out clearly. But now its relations with China have turned very bad—have they not? Had Japan's relations with China been aggravated at that time, would it have been possible for Japan to safeguard its nationals returning from China? I believe Ambassador Nakajima there [in China] voiced various criticisms of the government, but I think that from this realistic viewpoint, we chose a good method. So, we are still in the same position with the Chinese Government today; we are not quarreling with them. Since this is our position, we can speak freely to the Chinese Government. Therefore, I think it may be necessary for us to keep telling Chinese Government leaders—through our ambassador and other channels—that China should by all means not let itself be isolated from the international community.

[Uchida] Well, as far as I am concerned, I have some objections to Uno politics. However, regarding your policy toward China, I agree to your views on the whole. It is because Mr Prime Minister, you and I all belong to the war generation. Concerning the relations between Japan and China, there are problems that cannot be compared to those existing between Japan and other countries.

[Uno, interrupting] I agree with you completely.

[Uchida] Therefore, as you have just mentioned, of course, we should give China advice on those areas where they need. And I think that in giving China our advice, we should not act too timidly. At the same time, we should give them straightforward criticism based on the principle of democracy. As I feel that diplomacy requires that we should resort to a stern measure against today's China in the current situation, I agree with you, Mr Prime Minister, in your views on the whole. Nevertheless, as far as the Chinese Government is concerned, it has taken some drastic measures. In this connection, it will be necessary for the Chinese Government to once again proceed slowly but steadily along the road of democratization or liberalization. Do you have any idea about the immediate measures that can be taken?

[Uno] For the time being, the Chinese Government has not requested us to do this or that. It may sound rather trite but I hope that China will somehow recover its tranquillity. On such occasions, I have done my utmost to refrain from displaying my feelings or from speaking in strong terms. I really did my best to control myself. And I hope that tranquillity will be restored soon through the control of the Chinese Government itself. I think that they are serious about such efforts in various respects.

In this connection, you may ask what immediate measures can be taken with regard to economy. However, as far as economy is concerned, Japan has so far cooperated with China in various ways. But when it comes to individual problems as to what measures should be taken

to cope with what issues, I feel there will be some affect because there has been a considerable repatriation of Japanese businessmen from China. And then about problems such as what remedies should be taken to correct what fields, I should say that we have to wait till the state of tranquillity returns. We hope from the bottom of our hearts that if possible, tanks as well as soldiers in khaki would disappear from Tiananmen Square as soon as possible and that the longed-for serene spring day will return to Tiananmen Square as early as possible. This is what I feel now.

[Obama] I feel that during this disturbance.... what can be learned from confrontation and it is easy to make enemies outside [interrupted recording due to technical problem] Since Japan is located at a really short distance, a very serious problem would arise if any leader should have the idea of bringing China together by making Japan an enemy.

[Uno, interrupting] It would certainly be very serious.

[Obama] In this connection, I feel that cabinet members as well as party leaders should exercise caution in making their remarks. What is your view, Mr Prime Minister?

[Uno] I also feel that prudence is certainly needed. As Mr Uchida has pointed out very appropriately, the relations between China and the United States are different from the relations between Japan and the United States. Well, I was one of the students who were sent to the front as soldiers. And during Prime Minister Takeshita's tenure, I accompanied him as foreign minister, and I felt at that time that the apprehensions that Japan might one day become a military power again still exist in Asia. We ourselves had experienced that war. During the war, we did our best for our motherland. But nothing is so futile as a war. Taking this into consideration, I told the prime minister that we should publicize the idea that Japan as the economic power would never become a military power. And Prime Minister Takeshita made such remarks for the first time at the ASEAN conference held in the Philippines. On the following day, the Philippine papers front-paged a report that Japan would never become a military power. And I felt very happy about the reaction.

Both of us are among those who survived the war. When we come to think of it, among our schoolmates and among those who were sent to the front in the same year, there were certainly some who were superior to us. If they had survived, they would have certainly done much better work for our nation and for our society than we have done. Nevertheless, they have passed away. And we should never forget our heartfelt respect for the dead. We should never forget our reverence for them. And those of us who have survived should oppose wars in pursuance of their will.

In this sense, during my tenure as the foreign minister, and also since becoming prime minister, I have repeatedly said on such occasions as the Diet interpellations, and in various statements that we would never become a military power. I feel that the Asian people will listen in silence. All the Asian peoples, including our neighbors—both China and the ROK—are lending their ears to this view of our government and the ruling party. Therefore, even though our nation is an economic power now, we should not be too proud of it. We should face the world with modesty and contribute to peace. This is my position.

[Uchida] Yes, I wholly agree with your views, and it is very important that among those who have served as prime ministers, you cherish a thorough understanding about such views. Well then, let us turn to Japan's becoming an economic power. Now that Japan has become an economic power, some people seem to think that Japan has become the No 1 nation in the world by surpassing the United States. However, I don't feel that the time has come for us to be so conceited.

In fact, Mr Uno, you certainly are not the one to be held responsible. However, during the 1-month period in which the decision about the prime minister and party president was being made, Japan faced several problems including the dollar's appreciation, the yen's depreciation, and the application of the super 301 provision dealing with the economic relations between Japan and the United States. When we take all these circumstances into consideration, it seems that the situation was affected by the political vacuum, a period of more than 30 days during which the succeeding administration was not born, while the previous administration had decided to resign. I am rather worried about this situation. Now that you have organized a new cabinet, I would like to ask you about your plans regarding this field of the so-called international economy or should I say economic diplomacy.

[Uno] Well, during the past 7 years, the world has enjoyed smooth development in economy. However, some problems have arisen even under such circumstances. For instance, there are concerns about possible inflation, the trade imbalance between Japan and the United States, as well as between the United States and various foreign nations. Such concerns have naturally lead to the rise of protectionism. Since protectionism prevailed during the pre-war years, heavy custom duties were levied. Due to heavy custom duties, some nations refused to buy commodities from others, and these nations finally resorted to force. Thus, an argument holds that World War II was started with the struggle for markets.

In this connection, efforts were made after the war to lower custom duties so that commodities could be bought and sold freely, and world trade expanded. This is the worldwide policy carried out by such organizations as the GATT and IMF. I think it was a correct course.

There is also the OECD with 24 advanced nations as its members, and through the cooperation of the member nations, the global economy has continued to develop. It is under such circumstances that protectionism has assumed greater prominence.

The other day, I told U.S. secretaries, including Ms Hillis and Mr Mosbacher, that their super 301 provision is a clear-cut protectionist act. They denied it, but I insisted that it was; I told them that the entire world shared this opinion, and therein lies the trouble. All the nations in the world have worked hard to promote free trade throughout the 40 and more post-war years through cooperation with each other, and also by overcoming various difficulties. Concerning the trade today, we would like to respect this free trade. Since Japan is a nation with an enormous amount of trade surpluses, Japan will try to increase its imports and reduce the surpluses one way or another. We will do our best in this concern. Japan would shift to an economic structure so that it does not need to depend on exports. Regarding this, industrial circles have had a hard time beginning in the days when the exchange rate was \$1 to 240 yen, to the present day when the rate is \$1 to 130 yen. Japan's present status has been established through these experiences.

Anyway, as our first pledge to the world, I feel we should state that, as a nation with an enormous trade surplus, we will carry out our responsibilities. In this context, our foreign minister of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] has stated that Japan could become a major importing power. I feel that this is also one of our goals.

At present, there are violent fluctuations on the exchange market. As noted previously, the political vacuum may be one of the reasons. It is true that Japan must remain firm or the situation will become serious. Since criticism against Japan, a nation with an enormous trade surplus, has been particularly strict, we should always keep the situation in mind.

For instance, there are problems connected with oil, or the crude oil. When the yen depreciates, the price of crude oil will go up, and imported commodities will become expensive, too. There are concerns as to whether this will lead to inflation. However, fortunately enough, though we have to pay attention to these issues, I do not think we are at a stage which calls for immediate solutions. However, international speculators have been engaged in one speculation after another. This trend has led to the yen's depreciation and the dollar's appreciation today. The United States will have troubles if it fails to pay attention to this situation because the reverse phenomenon is happening in the United States. Since the United States must take measures to settle the issues concerning its trade deficits and its financial deficits, such a tendency may cause them to become unstabilized to some degree. I think that the current violent fluctuations, have by no means, imposed a favorable influence

on the world. In this context, our finance minister has been saying that we should watch the development calmly. I think this is how the situation stands.

[Obama] An agreement on free trade was put into effect between the United States and Canada beginning 1 January this year, and the EC will start its integrated market in 1992. In a way, there is a tendency in the West to promote bloc economy. Under the circumstances, Japan must by all means avoid being isolated from the international community. One of the measures, as you have just mentioned, is to reduce the trade surplus and become a major importing nation. Aside from this, I think that, basically speaking, we must turn Japan into a nation which contributes to the world. What plans do you have in mind to promote this concept?

[Uno] I always say that dependence on external demands will no longer be necessary if we constantly promote domestic demands and restrain external demands, and take the trade imbalance into consideration. Our external demands now register a minus growth. I think this is a good thing. I think these days that Japan, a small country in terms of natural resources, has been able to achieve today's prosperity, thanks to many friendly countries which have supplied it with natural resources. These countries may develop into advanced countries. However, they are now developing countries. Some of them are the poorest countries. I think that Japan should show its sincerity toward these countries. This is why there is the government development assistance called the ODA [official development assistance]. Many problems are in this regard. Since I am entrusted with the people's taxes, I will see to it that the assistance is not being used in a strange way under a despotic monarch or an autocrat. I think that a stable livelihood comes from economic stability and these two stem from political stability. I candidly express this view to people in Asia. I also tell them that I appreciate their self-help efforts. It is not good to borrow money without these efforts. The money comes from the people's taxes. Japan is thus planning to increase the ODA by \$50 billion in the coming 5 years. It has also taken drastic measures to cancel debts amounting to \$5.5 billion which less-developed countries have accumulated in the past 10 years. This year's ODA thus shows a greater rise than the general account budget, registering a rise of about 7.8 percent. I would like to show this to the world. I would like to refer to one more thing. There are regional disputes in the world. We have thus far contributed only money. We now intend to cooperate in the nonmilitary field. We have thus dispatched government officials for the first time to tackle the Iran-Iraq issue. We will send soon local officials to Angola and Namibia. It is necessary to sweat through these efforts. It is necessary to sweat for the world. Japanese are working hard within their country. They should sweat for the world as well. I think that it is necessary for them to have this attitude.

[Uchida] Time is almost up. I will ask just one more question on foreign affairs. You have just touched on the question of ODA. I think that was fine. With the

disturbance in China, we also have the problem of the Korean peninsula and also relations with the USSR. The prime minister's mentor Mr Ichiro Kono exerted great efforts in that respect. With the ascendancy of Gorbachev as leader, I think the USSR has changed considerably. May we have a brief remark on this?

[Uno] For sure, both the United States and the EC appraise General Secretary Gorbachev very positively. I will also appraise him positively. I talked with him for 1 hour and 30 minutes. The exchange was very brisk, like a pingpong game. He is indeed a very sharp person. Moreover, I could feel his burning desire to implement perestroika, to restructure the society, to improve the economy and to stabilize the people's livelihood. Thus, we must positively appraise the birth of such a flexible person in the leadership of the Soviet Union, which used to be made up of rigid people. Therefore, we would like to resolve the issue of the northern territories, sign a peace treaty and vigorously enhance friendly relations. That is my principle and I have told this to the general secretary.

[Uchida] One last thing. People may say that the Uno administration is a provisional one or a long term one. Regarding the political reform and the July summit, which you mentioned earlier, I hope that you tackle them with the attitude or determination of a short-term war, regardless of whether in the end, the administration turns out to be a long-term one—I do think it will. I hope you will have the determination of short-term war.

[Uno] As a politician, each day calls for judgment and implementation. In that sense, everyday is a decisive war. I think I would like to go by that idea.

[Obama] Thank you for taking precious time from your busy schedule today.

[Uchida] Thank you.

[Uno] Thank you.

Bill Calling for Lower House Dissolution Killed
OW2106103189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0942 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Excerpts] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Opposition parties failed on Wednesday to pass a resolution urging the cabinet to dissolve the House of Representatives for a snap general election in order to tap the will of Japan's 88.9 million voters in the wake of the Recruit bribery scandal.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), which holds a clear majority of 293 in the 512-seat lower chamber, killed the motion tabled jointly by the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP).

Members of the JSP, Komeito the DSP and the Japan Socialist Party stood up in a vote of standing at the plenary session, while LDP members did not.

The three largest opposition parties submitted the bill on June 14 urging Prime Minister Sosuke Uno to call a snap general election as part of its efforts to regain public trust in government, lost in the wake of the Recruit bribery scandal.

The scandal led to the downfall of Uno's predecessor Noboru Takeshita and the resignation of three of his cabinet members.

JSP Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi addressed the plenary session prior to the vote and said the three opposition parties demand the dissolution of the house in order to establish democratic rules which call for achieving a change of power through a general election. [passage omitted]

Yamaguchi, noting voters' displeasure with farm, tax and pension policies, urged the cabinet to provide the opportunity for the people to exercise their sovereign power.

Prime Minister Uno told reporters after the voting that he has repeatedly denied any intention of dissolving the House of Representatives at this moment.

North Korea

U.S. Planes Reportedly 'Fired' on South Boat
SK2006231689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—U.S. warplanes which were flying in a military exercise in the sky above the sea off Ujong-myon in Hwasong County, Kyonggi Province, in the daytime of June 19 took aim and fired on a South Korean fishing boat at sea, heavily injuring a fisherman, according to a radio report from Seoul.

This thrice-cursed criminal act of the U.S. imperialist air pirates was committed in the sea four kilometres northwest of the Yong islet belonging to Ujong-myon in Hwasong Country.

The fisherman, Son Tal-kun by name, had a piercing bullet-wound by this atrocity of the U.S. imperialist war fanatics.

Eyewitnesses said 5-centimetre long bullets were found stuck into the deck of the victimized fishing boat.

This fact shows once again with what national contempt the U.S. imperialists who act the colonial ruler in South Korea are treating the South Korean people.

This notwithstanding, the No Tae-u puppet clique has not made a word of protest only to betray once again its true color as a dyed-in-the-wool stooge of U.S. imperialism.

Youths Festival Committee Issues Statement
SK2106081389 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0500 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Statement of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students]

[Text] With the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students approaching closer, the ardent desire of the youths and students and the voices of members of all walks of life of society to participate in the festival are rising high with each passing day in South Korea.

This ardent desire to participate together in this great world festival held inside the same nation is the manifestation of the natural national sentiment held by the same flesh and blood, and the outpouring of the hot patriotic will to end the tragedy of division that has continued over 40 years and to restore the features of the reunified fatherland.

Filled in the hearts of the South Korean youths and students who wish to participate in the festival and the youths and students of our northern half of the republic who invite them to the festival are the joy of the meeting that can be shared only by the sons and daughters of the divided nation and the ardent desire of the new generation that wishes to live as a reunified nation.

However, the South Korean authorities are now saying that they will not allow the South Korean youths and students to participate in the festival, taking issue with the political nature of the festival and on the ground that there is too little time left before the festival.

As has been well known, the world festival of youths and students is an international festival of peace and friendship participated in by the youths and students from across the five continents of the world transcending the differences in ideology, political views, and religion. There should be no problem politically in having the South Korean youths and students participate in it. Moreover, it is clear that the political problem cannot become an issue of discussion because we guaranteed that we will not engage in anything that will burden the South Korean youths and students participating in the festival nor do we have any intention of using them politically and now that Chondaehyop [the National Council of University Student Representatives] of South Korea has said that it will not participate in political events as demanded by the authorities.

However, if it is difficult for the South Korean youths and students to participate in the festival as a delegation under the condition where the South Korean authorities say that the political nature of the festival becomes a problem, we think that they can come to Pyongyang as

an observers group. If the South Korean youths and students come to Pyongyang as an observers group, no complicated problem will arise, and the South Korean youths and students will be able to participate in the festival without any burden.

As for the claim that there is too little time left before the festival, the South Korean authorities do not have to worry about that. All the South Korean authorities have to do is send the youths and students to Pyongyang. We are ready to receive the South Korean youths and students at any time, leaving the door open.

Also, hoping that the members of the guiding committee for the participation in the Pyongyang festival, which has been launched anew in South Korea composed of personages of the political circles and off-stage opposition forces, will come to the Pyongyang festival as honorary guests, we officially invite them.

We would also like to take this opportunity to ardently hope once again that the South Korean personages of all walks of life whom we have already invited as honorary guests will come to Pyongyang together with the youths and students.

We will warmly receive with feelings of compatriotic love the South Korean observers' group of youths and students and the honorary guests who will visit Pyongyang to participate in the festival and confirm once again that we will ensure that they will be free from any political burden.

[Dated] 21 June 1989, Pyongyang.

Students Urged To Attend as Observers
SK2106104089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT
21 Jun 89

["If It Is Difficult for South Korean Youth and Students To Participate in the Festival as a Delegation, We Have No Objection to Their Coming as Observer Group, Declares KPC for 13th WFYS"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—If it is difficult for South Korean youth and students to participate in the festival as a delegation, as the South Korean authorities are persistently taking issue with the political nature of the festival, we have no objection to their coming to Pyongyang as an observer group, says the Korean Preparatory Committee [KPC] for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS] in a statement today.

Noting that the ardor of youth and students and voices of various circles for participation in the festival are growing day by day in South Korea with the 13th WFYS approaching, the statement stresses:

The South Korean authorities, however, say that they will not "allow" South Korean youth and students to participate in the festival, taking issue with the "political nature of the festival" and under the pretext that time is short.

As is well known, the world festival of youth and students is an international festival of peace and friendship in which youth and students of the five continents of the world participate, transcending the differences in ideology, political view and religious belief.

There is no political problem in letting South Korean youth and students take part in the festival.

Moreover, we have given assurances that we would not do anything that may impose a political burden on the South Korean youth and students participating in the festival and that we had no intention to use them politically and the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) of South Korea, too, stated that it would not participate in political functions as demanded by the authorities. So, it is clear that the political problem can hardly be a matter for argument.

If the South Korean youth and students come to Pyongyang as an observer group, there will be no complicated problem and they will be able to participate in the festival without any burden, the statement says, and continues:

As for the contention that "there is no time left," the South Korean authorities need not worry about it.

What the South Korean authorities are required to do is to send the youth and students to Pyongyang.

We are ready to greet South Korean youth and students any moment and leave the door open for them.

At the same time, we formally invite the members of the "guiding members group" for participation in the Pyongyang festival which was just formed with political and dissident figures in South Korea, in the hope that they will come as guests of honour to the Pyongyang festival.

We also take this opportunity of expressing once again the earnest hope that South Korean personages of different circles whom we had already invited as guests of honour will come to Pyongyang with the youth and students.

We will greet warmly with compatriotic feelings the observer group of South Korean youth and students and guests of honour coming to Pyongyang to attend the festival, and reassure them that we will not lay any political burden upon them.

Chondaehop Vows To Participate in Festival
SK2106051889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—The National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop) made public a statement on June 20, accusing the authorities of trying to block the participation of South Korean students in the Pyongyang festival under the pretext that there is no time left, according to a radio report from Seoul.

In the statement Chondaehyop declared that in order to reunify the divided nation into one and accelerate reunification it would participate in the festival without fail in defiance of the authorities' obstructions.

Branding authorities' self-willed talk about "exchange of students" as deceptive tactics to justify their step of banning participation in the Pyongyang festival, the statement strongly demanded the authorities to withdraw the step at once.

Students under the Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils (Sochongnyon) has a plan to hold meetings for departure to participate in the Pyongyang festival at universities and leave for the Imjin Pavilion.

Students Leave for Imjin Pavillion
SK2106051489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—The National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop) in South Korea issued a statement on June 20 "refuting the step of not allowing them to participate in the Pyongyang festival" taken by the No Tae-u fascist clique, according to a report.

Criticizing the puppet authorities for trying hard to bar South Korean youth and students from participating in the Pyongyang festival while speaking ill of it, the statement said the Pyongyang festival "is characterized by its being a festival for great national unity of the same blood."

It flatly dismissed as "baseless" the puppet clique's talk about "attempts to create confusion" which reverses black and white.

Refuting the allegation of the puppet clique that it is impossible now that it is only ten days left before the Pyongyang festival is opened, the statement said "there are ample possibilities of participating in the festival if the authorities have any intention to permit the participation."

Meanwhile, some 600 students of five universities in the eastern area of Seoul, who belong to Chondaehyop, held ceremonies that day separately at their universities to start to work for successful participation in the Pyongyang festival and left for Imjin Pavilion individually.

Noting that the traitor No Tae-u is promoting "cross recognition of the North and the South" and "simultaneous U.N. membership," students in the ceremonies denounced this as an "intention of keeping the Korean peninsula divided for ever." Participation in the Pyongyang festival must be realized at any cost to achieve the reunification of the divided country at an early date, they stated.

South 'Clique' Said Blocking Students

SK2106104989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 21 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique on June 20 blocked at the initial stage students of five universities in Seoul under the National Council of Student Representatives of South Korea (Chondaehyop) from visiting Imjin Pavilion with a desire for reunification to realise their participation in the Pyongyang festival, according to a report.

Some 600 students denounced the fascist clique for prohibiting participation in the Pyongyang festival and left Seoul for Imjin Pavilion, contending that "we must realize at all costs our participation in the Pyongyang festival to accelerate the reunification of the divided country."

The fascist clique posted police at railway stations and roads leading from Seoul to the pavilion to block students.

Guiding Group for Festival Formed in Seoul

SK2006232589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 20 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—The inaugural ceremony of a guiding members group for participation in the Pyongyang festival which consisted of Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, Paek Ki-wan, director of the Unification Affairs Institute, Father O Chong-il, co-chairman of the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" (Chonminnyon), and other political and dissident figures, some 50 all told, was held at Yonsei University in Seoul this morning, according to a radio report from Seoul.

At the ceremony Paek Ki-wan, O Chong-il and others said the authorities' prohibition of participation in the Pyongyang festival is a "behavior ignoring the people's will for reunification", urging them to "guarantee students' participation in the Pyongyang festival".

Festival Group Issues Statement

SK2106061689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 21 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—The guiding members corps for participating in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students consisting of political figures and dissidents in South Korea made public a statement on

June 20, denouncing the No Tae-u group for obstructing South Korean students' participation in the Pyongyang festival, according to a report.

The statement said:

The authorities had said they would ensure students' participation in the Festival, but now they block it under the pretext that the time is short. This proves that the "government" lacks the will for reunification.

The corps applied for an interview with the "minister of unification board" to hand him a statement urging him to ensure the participation of South Korean students in the Pyongyang festival, but the puppet clique refused it.

Commentator Denounces South Leaders' Remarks

SK2106014189 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 7 Jun 89*

[Commentary by station commentator Yi Chu-kyong: "Who Are Wandering About Amid Confusion?"]

[Text] Puppet South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun babbled about the so-called free democracy in his memorial address at a government-organized Memorial Day ceremony on 6 June. He not only babbled about the noble nature and superiority of free democracy but also defiled the youths and students, who are aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification, as people who are seized with illusions or as thoughtless young people who are wandering about amid an ideological confusion. He also used threats by saying that he would liquidate something.

During his weekly radio address, 1 day prior to this, traitor No Tae-u described the patriotic youths and students as young radical forces; branded their behavior as an anachronistic phenomenon; and stressed that overcoming the challenges of the so-called left-wing class-revolutionary forces is the task of this era. We cannot but regard this as very shameless sophistry and a slanderous statement by those who have no sense of shame and judgment.

Who are wandering about amid confusion in South Korea today, while running counter to the trends of the times and being seized with illusion because they failed to learn lessons from history and because they have no sense of the situation?

Beautifying the present system in South Korea as a free democratic system and propagandizing its superiority by the South Korean ruling bunch is a symptom of mental derangement just like insisting that a image of a ghost is an actual one.

No system has existed or exists in South Korea that gives the people freedom and democracy. If any freedom exists in South Korea, it is the freedom for the U.S.

imperialists—colonial rulers—and a handful of the fellows of the fascist bunch, a privileged class, to suppress and exploit the people at will.

In reality, the No Tae-u ring has discarded the deceptive slogan of democratization, which it once put up, has turned all of South Korea into a place where terrorism using guns and bayonets, which usually is only seen during a state of emergency, is rampant, and into a suffocating graveyard for freedom and democracy.

Today's South Korean reality is no different from the military dictatorial era of the Fifth Republic. This being the case, we cannot but ask how they can talk about free democracy and babble about its superiority.

The so-called free democratic system, which the puppet ruling bunch babbles about as if it were its monopoly, is nothing but a colonial fascist ruling system. The South Korean youths, students, and people are rising up in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring because if their ruling is left intact, the South Korean youths, students, and people cannot enjoy freedom and democracy, achieve national independence, or achieve peace and peaceful reunification.

As a reflection of the people's sentiment who are aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification, the struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people is a righteous and just struggle that they wage in compliance with the trend of the development of history.

The puppets are making reckless and absurd remarks in an effort to justify their antidemocratic, antinational, and antireunification sociopolitical system and to undermine the just cause of the youths, students, and people. This is a truly foolish act against history. Anyone can know that such acts and deeds by the puppets show how bewildered those who are faced with a crisis in their rule are and that an attempt to isolate the patriotic democratic forces by branding them as left-leaning forces linked to us and by misleading public opinion by all means is hidden in their acts and deeds.

The puppets are seeking other purposes than this. The rascals are attempting to obliterate the patriotic student movement and the dissident democratic movement by strengthening their offensives against these movements under the pretext of defending their own system. However, the rascals have greatly miscalculated. No truth can be defiled by sophistry. The trend of history cannot be reversed by guns and bayonets. The South Korean people's aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification can in no way be obstructed.

If the No Tae-u ring continuously takes up a challenge to the people's aspirations, it will only further tighten a noose around their own neck and will hasten the day when they are thrown into the garbage pile of history.

No's Advertising Democracy Realization Berated
SK1606052289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT
16 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a commentary hitting out at the traitor No Tae-u for advertising that "democracy" has been realised under the "Sixth Republic".

The traitor No recently babbled that the "leftist forces" could not be distinguished from the "democratic forces" in the period of the "authoritarian" rule of the past "Fifth Republic," but the "leftist forces" have become clear as "democracy" has been realized.

Noting that the No "government" has taken over the military fascist dictatorial tools of the "government of the Fifth Republic" as they are, and those who are in power in the "Sixth Republic" are none other than those of the "Fifth Republic", the news analyst says:

The No Tae-u group has put South Korea under the de facto state of siege and mobilized even the puppet army in the crackdown upon the people, in addition to the puppet police, peaceful rallies and demonstrations of people calling for anti-U.S. independence, reunification and democratisation of society and even for the rights to existence are blocked at the "initial stage" and patriotic democrats are arrested and detained at any time and tortured and murdered under the rowdiness of suppressive forces.

Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and other people calling for contact and dialogue with fellow countrymen have been thrown behind bars and the dream of youth and students to participate in the Pyongyang festival trampled down.

As for people branded as the "leftist forces" in South Korea, they are patriotic democratic forces which came out in the struggle for democracy in the period of the "Fifth Republic".

No Tae-u's utterances are nothing but a sophism to justify and further intensify his suppressive offensive against the patriotic democratic forces, stresses the paper.

Daily Says No Suppressing Democratic Forces
SK2106041589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0007 GMT 13 Jun 89

[NODONG SINMUN 13 June commentary: "A Dictator's Brigandish Logic"]

[Text] Traitor No Tae-u recently had a news conference with a South Korean paper. The key point of his press conference was that he will strongly deal with the so-called class revolutionary forces which are influenced by

someone because they have infiltrated into various sectors of the South Korean society and launched violent and destructive activities aimed at overthrowing the present system.

In an attempt to justify his slanderous remarks, the puppet made reckless outbursts, saying that the left-leaning violent forces are intensifying their scope of activities influenced by someone's propaganda and agitation tactics, insulting Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang, and describing it as part of someone's sinister plot.

It is very clear to everyone that the puppet traitor's scheme is prompted by the criminal plot to harshly suppress and obliterate the South Korean patriotic democratic forces who are aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification, linking them with us, to revive the Fifth Republic military dictatorship, and to perpetuate the division of the country indefinitely.

It is an absurd tactic convincing no one that Traitor No Tae-u should brand as procommunist the just struggle of the South Korean youth, students, and people who are aspiring for the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, antifascism for democratization, and reunification of the fatherland. The South Korean people are compelled to wage struggle not because of agitation by someone but because of the puppets' antipeople and fascist tyranny. The South Korean people are waging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence because the U.S. imperialists are occupying South Korea as a permanent colony and military base, forcing upon them the fate of colonial slaves. They are waging the struggle, calling for overthrowing the dictatorship and the reunification of the fatherland because the No Tae-u ring is reviving the Fifth Republic military dictatorship behind the signboard of democratic development and reunification and is suppressing their democratic rights and freedom and their national reunification movement.

That the No Tae-u ring brands the South Korean people's struggle—which results from the No Tae-u ring's tyranny—as procommunist is a brigandish theory of the dictators who stake their fate on fascist tyranny, and this cannot convince anyone.

Puppet No Tae-u clamored in the press conference that the just act of Rev Mun Ik-hwan, who did a beneficial thing for peace and reunification, is an act of strengthening someone's line of communizing the South. This itself clearly shows the nature of antidemocratic and antireunification frenzy of the puppet's anticommunist fascist maneuvers which are being perpetrated under the signboard of liquidation of procommunists.

What we cannot overlook is the fact that No Tae-u said in the press conference that his 7 July declaration was not aimed at promoting dialogue and reunification but inducing someone to open doors. In other words, the true nature of the 7 July declaration was not to seek

reunification through reconciliation and unity with us, but to pursue only exchange and trade with us in an idle manner and to weaken us by injecting the wind of freedom. Thus No Tae-u clearly disclosed himself that he is a megalomaniac snob and the enemy of reunification.

Traitor No Tae-u's gibberish and the development of the situation in South Korea at the present time suggests that the military fascist clique's antialogue and antireunification maneuvers will become even more reckless in the future. This is realistically proven by the fact that the fascist clique, in chime with No Tae-u's news conference, perpetrated fascist violence by frustrating with bayonets the 10 June Seoul meeting of delegates of the six organizations from the North and South to discuss the participation of the South Korean students in the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students and arresting all members of the welcoming party of the National Council of Student Representatives to meet the delegates of the North side.

Suppressing harshly the just people who are aspiring for the independence, democracy, and reunification of the country branding them as left-leaning, procommunist forces is a most vicious and unpardonable antinational criminal act that can only be perpetrated by such military fascist hooligans as the No Tae-u ring who do not know anything about the nation and politics but know only how to murder people.

However, no matter what desperate scheme the No Tae-u ring may resort to, the South Korean people's vigorous movement for independence, democracy, and reunification cannot be stopped or reversed.

The only thing to be given to the dictators who turned away from the trend of times and the nation is the stern punishment of history and the popular masses.

Paper Marks South Struggle Anniversary
SK1706004589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2326 GMT 9 Jun 89

[NODONG SINMUN 10 June editorial: "The Noble Desire of the June Strugglers Must Be Realized at an Early Date"]

[Text] Today, we mark the second anniversary of the anti-U.S., antifascist June resistance struggle, which takes a shining place in the history of the South Korean people's struggle.

The June people's resistance struggle was an anti-U.S., antifascist resistance struggle for justice in which the masses of all strata pooled their strength to oppose the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial subjugation and the Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u ring's fascist military dictatorship, and to achieve the independence and democracy of the South Korean society.

The struggle of the South Korean people who rose up against the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's 13 April measure, which blocked the people's demand for revising the Constitution for a direct election system and declared the continuation of the dictatorship under the fascist Constitution, escalated into a mass resistance struggle when the hooligans of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] nominated traitor No Tae-u as their presidential candidate on 10 June. The resistance struggle which was participated in by some 3 million people, including youths, students, workers, office workers, urban residents, religious figures, intellectuals, and politicians, continued for as many as 20 days, while sweeping some 40 urban areas from Seoul to Cheju, including all provincial capitals of South Korea, and all college campuses.

Shouting the slogans "Down with the dictatorship!," "Annul the step to maintain the Constitution!," "Drive out the U.S. imperialists!," and "National reunification!," the masses who had turned out in the resistance struggle showered stones on the 120,000 police troops mobilized in the suppression, and attacked and destroyed puppet police substations and boxes, puppet public buildings, and the local DJP headquarters. Setting fire to police vehicles and their equipment they struggled day and night.

Indeed, through the resistance struggle, the South Korean people fully displayed their patriotic fighting spirit and unity, and recorded a shining chapter in the history of the South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Unable to continue to resist any longer after being overwhelmed by the torrential current of the people's resistance struggle, the Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u ring finally hoisted the white flag. By announcing the so-called 29 June declaration for the settlement of the political situation and by promising to take democratic steps, mainly a step for revising the Constitution for a direct election system, they annulled the 13 April measure which they said they could never give up.

This was the result of the heroic resistance struggle of the youths, students, and people from a broad strata of society, and was the first victory which the democratic forces of South Korea won on the road to independence, democracy, and reunification.

The June resistance struggle of the people showed that in South Korea the force of independence, democracy, and reunification has grown into a powerful force which no one can disregard, and that nothing can frustrate the might of the people who struggle for independence.

In the decisive stage of the struggle, those who turned out in the June resistance struggle ceased to struggle because of raising expectations over the deceptive declaration for democratization. By so doing, they offered the fascist military dictators time to bridge over the situation and take a breath.

As the system of the fascist colonial dictatorship was being shattered to its roots, the U.S. imperialists suggested the scenario of a false pledge for democratization to the puppets. By so doing, they brought the growing mass struggle into the state of standoff and concocted an even craftier and more atrocious fascist military regime by scheming to put into power military hooligan No Tae-u.

The June resistance struggle of the people showed that, to win a victory in the struggle for freedom, democracy, and reunification, the antifascist struggle for democracy must be thoroughly linked with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, and that the people must not be deceived by the oppressors' scheme of placation and deception but continue to vigorously struggle until they win a decisive victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Experience has shown once again that the people's demand for democracy and their desire for social change cannot be fulfilled, as long as the U.S. colonial rule continues in South Korea.

Deducing from the lesson of the June resistance struggle, the South Korean youths, students, and people, by holding the anti-U.S. slogan for independence in front of them, are now further accelerating the antifascist cause of democracy and reunification in order to pioneer their destiny by their united struggle.

The struggle to end the military rule, to settle the matters of the Fifth Republic, to inherit the resistance effort of Kwangju, and to end the No Tae-u regime, which has continued since the June resistance struggle, displayed once again the strong will of the South Korean people who would no longer allow the fascist military colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

What the South Korean people longed for during the days of the June resistance struggle were an independent society without the aggression and interference of foreign forces and a democratic society without a fascist military dictatorship.

Nonetheless, though 2 years have passed since the resistance struggle was waged, none of the demands for independence and democracy, which were urgently shouted by the strugglers has been fulfilled.

The so-called Sixth Republic of No Tae-u, which has been concocted through violence, fraud, and deception under the mastermind of the U.S. imperialists, is a regime of military dictatorship which has completely inherited the fascist system of the Chon Tu-hwan regime of the Fifth Republic, and is a nation-selling pro-U.S. regime and a divisionist regime which opposes the peace of the country and its reunification and pursues the permanent division of the nation by following the U.S. imperialists' policy of war.

Traitor No Tae-u made numerous pledges even before he took office. However, nothing has been fulfilled. He has only actively followed the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and drastically increased the share of the expenses to maintain the U.S. troops. By so doing, he has begged for the permanent presence of the U.S. imperialists' forces of aggression and widened the South Korean market for the U.S. masters. At the same time, by all means, he has only avoided probing into the truth of the Kwangju incident and the irregularities of the Fifth Republic, which he pledged, and only further intensified the maneuvers of anticommunist confrontation and fascist suppression.

On the pretext of possible so-called social disorder, the No Tae-u ring scrapped its pledge for a mid-term appraisal and, by wielding the bloodcurdling bayonet of oppression, is now creating a gale of oppression to suppress the patriotic democratic forces by charging them as left-leaning violent force and as a force which tries to overthrow the system.

The puppets even concocted the illegal mechanism of oppression called the Public Security Joint Investigation Headquarters, which can exist only under martial law. By so doing, they regard all activities introducing the *chuche* idea and the reality of the northern half of the Republic as criminal offenses and send people to prison simply for calling for contact and dialogue with us, and, even order the puppet police to fire at peaceful demonstrators and at those students who stage sit-ins. They even mobilize the puppet army troops in suppressing the labor movement, which is aimed at achieving the right to exist.

It was precisely under these circumstances that the fascist clique tortured and killed Yi Chol-kyu, a student of Choson University in Kwangju, who had been placed on a wanted list, and then discarded him into a reservoir. Thus, they committed an atrocity which incurs the wrath of man and heaven.

The No Tae-u fascist military clique even arrested Rev Mun Ik-hwan who set out on the road of patriotism for the reunification of the country and those who accompanied him, and then committed the unlawful and illegal fascist despotism of indicting them by imposing far-fetched charges of violating public order, infiltration, escape, and espionage according to the National Security Law.

All these things show that the No Tae-u ring is trying to find a way out by reviving the dictatorship of Yusin and the Fifth Republic, by eliminating and obliterating all democratic and patriotic forces in South Korea, and by closing the door between the North and South.

The desires of the South Korean people, who rose up in the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle while holding the slogans "Down with the dictatorship!", "Drive out the U.S. imperialists!", and "National reunification!", must be fulfilled as soon as possible.

To this end, the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression must be driven out of South Korea, and the cursed fascist colonial rule must be brought to an end.

The South Korean people of all strata, by holding the anti-U.S. banner of independence, which they have already hoisted even higher, must even more powerfully carry out the anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggle to end the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, drive out the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons, and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone.

The U.S. imperialists must abandon their criminal ambition to occupy South Korea forever and withdraw from South Korea without delay with their forces of aggression, nuclear weapons, and all other lethal weapons.

Smashing the No Tae-u ring's vicious anticommunist offensive of fascism and achieving the democratization of the society are the South Korean people's pending task of struggle. If the fascist military clique's anticommunist offensive of fascism is allowed, the gloomy rule of guns and bayonets, which is worse than the dictatorship of Yusin and the Fifth Republic, will be imposed on South Korea.

All parties, factions, and people of all strata in South Korea, by firmly uniting under the anti-U.S. banner of independence and reunification, must smash the fascist military elements' criminal anticommunist offensive of fascism and prevent the revival of the dictatorship of the Fifth Republic. They must expel military dictator No Tae-u—the ringleader of the Kwangju massacre and pro-U.S. nation-selling traitor—from the post of power, and must continue to tenaciously struggle until they establish an independent and democratic regime.

At the same time, they must gallantly carry out the struggle to release Rev Mun Ik-hwan and other democratic personages, who were illegally arrested and detained, and the struggle to rescind the National Security Law and other evil laws and to dissolve the puppet Agency for National Security Planning, the Public Security Joint Investigation Headquarters, and other fascist mechanism of oppression.

Today, on the Korean peninsula, easing tension, promoting national reconciliation and unity between the North and South, and achieving an independent and peaceful reunification are the national tasks which cannot be delayed any longer.

All Korean people of the North and the South and abroad, who desire peace in the country and its reunification, must firmly unite under the anti-U.S. banner of independence and reunification, irrespective of their ideas, political opinion, factions, and religions. By so doing, they must even more gallantly struggle to realize comprehensive contact and dialogue between the North and the South and must never allow the antinational act

of the South Korean rulers who try to monopolize and use this dialogue and discussions of the question of reunification in seeking impure political objectives.

In Korea, easing tension, preserving peace, and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland are the national will which no one can block.

With the united patriotic might of the North and the South, our people will certainly achieve the noble cause of the fatherland's reunification.

Report on Growing Interest in North Among Southerners
SK2106052889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—The "Movement for a Correct Understanding of the North" has now become a powerful new trend among South Korean people.

Through this movement South Korean people cherish deeper respect and reverence for the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Paekdu Publishing House recently brought out a collection of 13 works of President Kim Il-song and 2 works of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

MAL, organ of the Council of the Movement for the Democratic Press, and the magazine WOLGAN HURUM carried the full text of the new year address of President Kim Il-song for this year.

The book "Understanding of the Cinema of the North" Carrying Comrade Kim Chong-il's work "Theory of Cinematic Art" has been published and disseminated.

Reading with avidity these immortal classical works, South Korean people express deep reverence for President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In this connection the Seoul correspondent of the U.S. Newspaper WASHINGTON TIMES said that the chuche idea of President Kim Il-song is widely spreading at South Korean university quarters and many speeches praising the North are heard.

The magazine WOLGAN HURUM printed a panoramic picture of the center of Pyongyang which has been built grandly, a photograph of OKGNYU Bridge and Munsu Street, a panoramic picture of Wonsan viewed from the sea and other photos showing the reality of the Northern half of Korea, drawing the attention of people.

South Korean people vie with each other in buying books written by Overseas Koreans who visited the Northern half of Korea, when they appear at bookstores.

In this context PYONGHWA SINMUN wrote:

The books written by Koreans in America draw the attention of readers as they see the North with unbiased eyes and reflect the reality as it is. The books are shocking ones that shake our common knowledge.

The "Movement for a Correct Understanding of the North" is becoming all the more brisk in connection with the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Pyongyang.

Noting the fact that campuses have been arranged in Pyongyang attire and boy and girl students are using the "wording of North style," dressed like students of the northern half, the newspaper CHUNGANG ILBO said "the gale of Pyongyang" is blowing.

Sihanouk Presides Over Cambodian Meeting
SK2006230789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—A working meeting was held in Pyongyang on June 20, presided over by His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and leader of Kampuchean National Resistance Force.

President there were memers of the delegation of Kampuchean National Resistance Forces led by Khieu Samphan, vice-president for foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea.

Ambassadors of Democratic Kampuchea e.p. to Korea and China Son Chhum and Cham Youran were also present.

Hosts Party for Delegation
SK2006225489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea and leader of Kampuchean National Resistance Forces, gave a party in Pyongyang today in honour of the delegation of Kampuchean National Resistance Forces.

Present there were Khieu Samphan, vice-president for foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, and members of the delegation.

Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk, Sihanouk's son Norodom Marindrapong, Sihanouk's daughter Princess Norodom Arun Rasmy, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to Korea Son Chhum and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to China Chan Youran were present.

Khieu Samphan, Delegation Leaves

SK2106105489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT*
21 Jun 89

[Text] *Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)*—The delegation of Kampuchean national resistance forces led by Khieu Samphan, vice-president for foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, left here today.

It was seen off at the airport by officials of the Kampuchean Embassy here.

It was seen off also by Pak Ui-chun, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Wen Yezhan, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

South Korea

U.S. Responds To Questionnaire on Kwangju

SK2106025489 *Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*
21 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] The U.S. State Department revealed that the United States did not have advance information on the dispatch of the Korean special warfare troops to Kwangju to quell the civil uprising in May, 1980.

It also revealed that the United States came to know about the tragic situation in Kwangju on May 19 through a telephone report from the U.S. Information Service in the city.

According to the written answer to the 48-point questionnaire on the U.S. roles during the Kwangju tragedy, which was delivered on March 17 this year, by the special panel on the Kwangju incident of the Korean National Assembly, it was May 20 when the United States received information that the Korean military authorities were considering sending the 20th division of the Republic of Korea Army (ROKA) to Kwangju to replace the paratroopers.

It went on to say that the United States gave consent to the mobilization of the well-trained 20th Army division troops on the judgment that it might be better than the reinforcement of the special warfare forces.

It also said that the regiments of the special warfare forces which were mobilized in May, 1980, as well as the 31st reserve division were not under the operational control of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command [CFC].

It added that no Korean troops sent to Kwangju during the turmoil were under the control of the U.S. authorities.

As for the 20th division, in particular, the Korean military authorities notified the CFC officials of their decision to withdraw the artillery unit and the 60th regiment from the CFC operational control on May 16 and then Gen. Paek Sok-chu, deputy CFC commander, gave his approval.

The written answer went on to reveal that then U.S. ambassador to Korea William Gleysteen advised the Korean martial law authorities on May 24 to have dialogues with Kwangju citizens in a bid to bring a peaceful end to the confrontation between the military and the citizens.

It also disclosed that on May 24 Gen. Yu Pyong-hyon informed then CFC commander John Wickham of the plan to gain control of Kwangju, and Wickham exhorted Gen. Yi to restrain from using military forces.

On May 26, Choe Kwang-su, then presidential secretary general, notified Wickham of the fact that the Korean military commander in Kwangju was given a free hand to control Kwangju and that the military operation was imminent.

As to U.S. influence, the letter said that the United States was extremely concerned about various situations in Korea, ranging from the Dec. 12 incident in 1979 to the nationwide expansion of the martial law in May, 1980, and to the Kwangju tragedy, as the military was gaining control and democracy in Korea was being thrown a back.

It added that despite persistent and strong calls by the U.S. military and civilian officials for restraint by then military leaders it was clear that the U.S. could not exercise influence over the situations in Korea.

Denies Any Role in Kwangju Incident

SK2106064689 *Seoul YONHAP in English 0536 GMT*
21 Jun 89

[Text] *Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP)*—The United States has formally denied playing any role in the bloody military crackdown on a civil uprising in South Korea in May 1980, charging that the Korean media, then under government control, distorted its position.

In a 22-page statement with a 26-page appendix issued by the State Department Tuesday, the United States said it had no control over the troops deployed in the southwestern city of Kwangju at that time.

"The United States had neither authority over nor prior knowledge of the movement of the Special Warfare Command units to Kwangju," it said.

The first detailed U.S. account, in chronological style, of modern Korea's worst tragedy, which statistics says resulted in the deaths of 245 people, was made in response to a 48-item questionnaire submitted by a special National Assembly committee.

The committee investigating the tragedy requested last november that former U.S. Ambassador William Gleysteen and the former commander of U.S. Forces in Korea, Gen. John Wickham, be called to testify before the committee.

The United States rejected the request as "inappropriate," but agreed to respond to a written questionnaire.

"It was not until the morning of Monday, May 19, that the United States received its first fragmentary information on violence in Kwangju, when David Miller, American Cultural Center director there, telephoned the embassy.

"Miller said Kwangju citizens told him that serious rioting was taking place in the city and that special warfare troops were responsible for numerous casualties and even some deaths," the statement said.

It said the Korean military units deployed in Kwangju fell into two categories—those which had never been under operational control of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC) and those which had been removed from CFC operational control.

The brigades mobilized from the Special Warfare Command and the 31st Division, based in Kwangju under the 2nd Korean Army, had not been under CFC operational control, and the elements of the 20th Infantry Division had been removed from CFC operational control, the statement said.

"None of the forces deployed at Kwangju were, during that time, under the control of any American authorities," it said.

"When the U.S. had finally pieced together a picture of what had happened in Kwangju, Ambassador Gleysteen concluded that overreaction by special warfare troops was the basic cause of the tragedy," the statement said.

It said U.S. officials in Seoul agreed that deployment of the 20th division, one of the few regular army units trained in riot control, would be preferable to continued deployment of special warfare command forces.

Korean authorities asserted that the 20th division would be perceived by Kwangju citizens as "less confrontational" than the special warfare troops then in the city, the statement said.

"General Wickham and Ambassador Gleysteen therefore responded to a query from the Korean authorities...that they reluctantly accepted that it would be preferable to replace Special Warfare Command units with elements of the 20th Division," it said.

The statement disclosed that David Miller, the director of the American Cultural Center in Kwangju, carried a message from Bishop Yun Kong-hui to Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan when he left the city for Seoul on May 24.

The Korean Government should have apologized for the special warfare command's action in order to defuse tensions in the city in 1980, the U.S. statement said, adding that "Ambassador Gleysteen endorsed the concept of an official apology for the misconduct of the special warfare units in Kwangju."

Gleysteen had specifically said that it would be a mistake for the special warfare forces to be involved in reoccupying the city when he was informed May 26 by Presidential Chief Secretary Choe Kwang-su that a military operation to retake the city was imminent, it said.

The statement revealed, however, that Special Warfare Command troops, wearing regular army uniforms to disguise their identity, conducted the final assault on the provincial capital building and other places in Kwangju and only after the end of the fighting turned over their responsibilities to 20th Division.

The Korean Martial Law Command informed the CFC commander that the operation had been "well-conducted" and that casualties had been "light," except for 30 persons killed after refusing to lay down their arms, it said.

Gleysteen concluded in a May 28 evaluation for Washington that a group of army officers led by Chon Tu-hwan had taken power step by step and that the United States had been demonstrably unsuccessful in trying to stop the march of these self-appointed leaders or even to slow them down, it said.

The statement further said the U.S. policy of aloofness and public displeasure with the Chon takeover was known to the world but the Chon regime used its total control over the media under martial law to distort the U.S. position, portraying it not as condemnation but as support.

The United States repeatedly urged restraint by Korean military forces and issued a public statement on May 22 expressing concern over the civil strife in Kwangju and calling for dialogue, it said.

Korean military authorities assured the United States its May 22 statement would be broadcast and airdropped into Kwangju, but it never happened, according to the statement.

Instead, the local government-controlled radio in Kwangju reported that America had approved the dispatch of the Special Warfare Command forces into Kwangju.

"Ambassador Gleysteen protested this disinformation to the Korean government and demanded an official retraction. It was never given," the statement said.

In addition, some months after Kim Tae-chung had been sentenced to death, the Chon government made it clear to the United States that it linked Kim's fate to some degree of normalization in the frigid political relations between the two governments, it said.

Kim, then a prominent dissident leader, was arrested by the martial law authorities on the eve of the military crackdown in Kwangju on charges of instigating the civil uprising.

"After extensive discussions with Chon, Kim's death sentence was lifted, and Chon visited the United States early in the Reagan administration," the statement said.

Parties React to U.S. Statement on Kwangju

DJP Calls Statement 'Untrue'

SK2106090989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT
21 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP)—South Korea's ruling party denounced as "untrue" Wednesday a U.S. State Department claim that there were no signs North Korea was preparing to invade South Korea when martial law was imposed in May 1980.

"The U.S. Defense Department announced May 12 that there was an exchange of gun fire in the Demilitarized Zone, and the United Nations Command reported another in the DMZ May 16 initiated by the North Korean side," said Rep. Yi Min-sup, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party's ad hoc panel on the Kwangju incident.

"Intelligence gathered by the Defense Ministry at that time showed signs of a North Korean invasion. It indicated that North Korea had tanks standing by and was conducting military exercises near the DMZ," Yi said.

The Democratic Justice Party was founded by former President Chon Tu-hwan in early 1981, several months after he took power.

Commenting on a lengthy statement issued Tuesday in response to a questionnaire from the National Assembly special committee investigating the bloody military crushing of a civil uprising in Kwangju, Yi said the party also flatly rejected the U.S. statement that there were no demonstrations in Seoul on May 16 that year.

The party also took exception to parts of the U.S. statement that Yi said contained "subjective evaluations and conclusions."

Opposition parties withheld comment until they can carefully study the statement.

PPD, NDRP Comment

SK2106073989 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0400 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Commenting on a reply from the U.S. State Department to a questionnaire sent by the special National Assembly committee on Kwangju affairs, the DJP revealed its stand that, although the issue of the jurisdiction of the operational control over the 20th Army Division and the like have been explained clearly, the statement in the reply which said that there was no sign of provocation from North Korea does not concur with the facts.

In a meeting with reporters this morning, lawmaker Yi Min-sop, DJP secretary of the special National Assembly committee on Kwangju affairs, made it clear that the question regarding the operational control over the 20th Army Division, a controversial issue, has been made clear, that the division was sent to Kwangju after it had been removed from the list of forces under the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command control.

Lawmaker Yi Min-sop, however, said that the statement by the U.S. side in the reply that there were no demonstrations in Seoul on 16 May 1980 and that there was no sign of provocation from North Korea in areas along the truce line before and after 18 May is considered to be totally running counter to the announcements made at that time by the U.S. Defense Department and the United Nations Command acknowledging that there were exchanges of gunfire along the truce line on 12 and 16 May respectively.

Lawmaker Yi Min-sop said that the contents of the reply will be carefully analyzed by the National Assembly subcommittee on ROK-U.S. relations when it is formally submitted to the special National Assembly committee on Kwangju affairs and doubtful points, if any, will be reexamined. However, the question of whether to put additional questions to the U.S. side will be reviewed later.

In a statement published today on the leak of the diplomatic document, the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] said: An important diplomatic document between countries was made public even before it was delivered to Mun Tong-hwan, chairman of the special National Assembly committee on Kwangju affairs, the recipient of the letter. As this is an important matter, the U.S. Government and our government should explain

how such a leak, an act of belittling the people's representative institution, was made in advance; take responsibility for it as a matter of course; and then be called on to make a public apology.

Meanwhile, the PPD called an emergency meeting of its lawmakers of the special committee on Kwangju affairs to discuss this problem, deciding to finalize the party's stand on this affair tomorrow after holding an expanded meeting of party executive members.

Cho Yong-chik, spokesman for the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP], commenting on the U.S. State Department's reply on the Kwangju incident, said that it makes an affirmative assessment of the U.S. side's belated act of having sent to the Korean side an explanation in detail about the 12 December Incident, the 17 May Incident, and the 18 May Incident, events that frustrated the democratization process in Korea, and of having expressed its regrets, adding that: It is regrettable that the U.S. side, which was in a position to exercise its practical influence on the Kwangju incident, had, in fact, helped the enormous tragedy to take place, in view of the democratization in our country.

61 Died From Aftereffects of Kwangju Uprising
SK2106014889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Kwangju—Sixty-one persons have died in an apparent aftereffect from injuries sustained during the May 18, 1980, Kwangju Uprising, statistics revealed yesterday.

According to the statistics compiled by the Kwangju City administration, 52 people died from injuries, six committed suicide and three were killed in accidents in a state of drunkenness during the past nine years.

The new official count brought the death toll in the Kwangju bloodshed to 245, of whom 193 had already been counted and confirmed by the government authorities.

Government Not To Allow WFYS Participation
SK2106134789 Seoul YONHAP in English 1242 GMT
21 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (OANA-YONHAP)—The South Korean Government decided Wednesday not to allow any South Korean to participate in the international youth festival, scheduled for July 1 in the North Korean capital city of Pyongyang.

The decision came at the third meeting of the Council for Promoting Exchanges and Cooperation Between South and North, which was held to determine what to about plans of some student groups and media organizations to send their representatives to the festival.

"The government will allow nobody to take part in the Pyongyang congregation, because it goes against our basic principles for reunification, but will keep on exploring South-North exchanges in every field on the basis of reciprocity," Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku said after the meeting.

"There were no visible improvement in the attitudes of North Korea and the students also did not discard its radical stance," Yi added. [sentence as received]

The National Council of Student Representatives, Chon-daehyop, recently announced, in a sharp turnabout from its previous stance of rejecting intermediary role for the government, that it would cooperate and consult with the government about participating in the festival.

Government officials, including Yi, however, showed cool response by saying that it was "practically" impossible for the council to join in the festival because of limited time.

Chondaehyop Alters Position on Youth Festival
SK1806020689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
18 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] In a reversal of its position, "Chongdaehyop," or the National Student Representatives Council, said yesterday it will not engage in "political activities" during the Pyongyang Festival of Youth and Students if its participation is guaranteed.

The dissident student organization also said it will discuss with the National Unification Board (NUB) such matters as Chondaehyop's delegation size, how to organize it, its activities in Pyongyang and how to pass through Panmunjom in the Demilitarized Zone.

At a news conference at Seoul's Tong-guk University yesterday, a Chondaehyop spokesman said it made "significant" concessions because its participation in the Pyongyang festival itself is meaningful.

So the spokesman said if Chondaehyop participation is guaranteed, it is willing to change its earlier position toward such matters as participation methods.

Although the reversal has yet to be approved at Chon-daehyop's general meeting, he said, the organization will support the south Korean government by refraining from politically sensitive activities in Pyongyang, including attending political rallies and writing a joint declaration with North Korean students.

Chondaehyop representatives delivered their revised position to Yi Hong-ku, minister of the NUB, at an office of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) earlier in the day. The meeting was arranged by PPD president Kim Tae-chung.

Minister Yi said at the meeting that Chondaehyop will be able to discuss the matter with the South-North Student Promotion Committee, a government-commissioned civil committee.

Chondaehyop quickly sent a representative to the committee after the meeting with a letter conveying its idea. Chong So-ang, a Sogang University senior, said that Chondaehyop has already secured 100 leading figures, including four parties' presidents, who will guide south Korean students' delegation to the festival scheduled for July 1.

Chong Yong-sok, the committee's chairman, said in reply that he will positively study Chondaehyop's participation in the festival, and asked if it will cause confusion in the society and if it will help resolve the reunification issues between south and north Korea.

Chondaehyop also said it will not oppose plans to jointly participate in the festival with other organizations designated by the government if the dissident organization leads the delegation.

To Participate in Vienna Youth Meeting

SK2106013189 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
19 Jun 89 p 15

[Text] The National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] and the National Council of Youth Organizations decided to send their delegations to the inter-Korea talks of youth and students to be held in Vienna, Austria from 22 to 24 June, which is hosted by the International Union of Students (IUS) sponsoring the WORLD festival of youths and students, to discuss the issue of South Korean delegates' participation in the Pyongyang festival, and on 19 June, requested the government's cooperation for this.

Denies Trying To Use Another Country

SK2106100189 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0900 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] The National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] has formally denied the AFP report that Chondaehyop's delegation left for a third country to participate in the Pyongyang festival. In a news conference held this afternoon, Chondaehyop said that its delegation had not left for a third country secretly to participate in the Pyongyang festival as reported by foreign news media, and that it has no plans to participate in the Pyongyang festival by such abnormal means as going to Pyongyang through a third country.

Daily Reviews Pyongyang Festival Dispute

SK2106013289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 Jun 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Renewed Dispute on North Korean Event"]

[Text] The smouldering dispute over the students' participation in the World Festival of Youth and Students slated for July 1 in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang has again burst into flames. The first opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] fanned the issue with its inopportune intervention in the matter and as a result the government authorities have been put in a fix.

The government is now obliged to make the final decision on the dispute as the Pyongyang event is less than two weeks away. Because of the students' unpopular and illegal maneuvering in an attempt to attend the event, the authorities were actually in a position to reject the student calls with ease. But the students, revising their original stand, put forward an ostensibly cooperate gesture, driving the government to review the students' new overture.

From the outset, the government was reluctant to agree to the students' plan because the festival is aimed at socialist solidarity and anti-imperialistic propaganda. Particularly since the festival is to be held in Pyongyang, it is apparent that the North Korean regime will embark on anti-Seoul offensive hand in hand with the students from the South.

Getting on the nerves of the Seoul government, Pyongyang has announced its intention to open the entrance through the truce village of Panmunjom to welcome the South Korean students taking part in the July festival, while proposing negotiations on the matter with Seoul, in a change of its previous attitude of rejecting consultation with the South. At this point, the changes in the attitudes of the Chondaehyop students here and the Pyongyang regime seem to be not entirely coincidental.

The activist student organization unreasonably spurned the government's intermediary, the government-sponsored Council for the Promotion of Inter-Korean Exchanges but instead attempted to seek direct dialogue with their counterparts in the North manipulated by the Pyongyang regime, hardly leaving room for the government to compromise with them. Thus, it seemed that the students' non-participation in the festival was a foregone conclusion.

Belatedly, Chondaehyop presented an unexpected proposition that it follow government direction in return for attendance at the Pyongyang event, in a reversal from its uncompromising attitude. The change of their tactics apparently was in recognition of the apathetic response from the general public to their wayward attitude toward the government and their radical pro-Pyongyang propensity.

But of late, Kim Tae-chung of the opposition PPD played a queer part in arranging a meeting between National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku and a group of leading students from Chon-daehyop. The minister was invited to Kim's house without prior notice that he would encounter there the students who were standing by at the request of the PPD. The improvised meeting put the minister in an awkward situation, needless to say.

The PPD's self-imposed role of arranging the meeting may be conceivable from the point of view of partisan politics but it is eccentric when it comes to talks between the government's minister and the students who were engaged in an illegal and anti-government movement. The professed goal of the student organization is well known: the overthrowing of the government, withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Korea and unilateral contacts with the North Korean Communists.

The opposition party needs to recognize that inter-Korean exchanges should be conducted at the initiative of the government authorities and in conformity with the opinion of the majority of people. Any gesture to flatter the dissidents and radical, leftist students needs to be checked at this critical moment.

Daily Lauds Proposal on Exchange of Historians
SK2006123989 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN
in Korean 18 Jun 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Let the Scholars in the North and South Meet for a 'Unified History'—They Are Also Urged to Rectify the American Distortion of Korean History"]

[Text] The proposal for meetings of historians from the North and South, which was officially put forth by the North in an open letter to the historians in the South on 24 May, has become an object of historians' keen attention. The superficial goal behind the proposal was to suggest that historians in the North and South make joint efforts to rectify the greatly distorted ancient history of Korea in U.S. history textbooks for high schools.

Fierce criticism about the distortion of Korean history by Japanese scholars has been voiced time after time in our country, but we have been constantly indifferent to the wrong depiction of Korean history by historians in the United States, our closest ally. The perception of our country's history by some Americans still remains at the stage of viewing our people as a mixed race, a result of alien invaders' riding roughshod over our country, which has no culture of its own. Also, they still maintain the biased notion that "there was a Japanese colony in the southern part of the Korean peninsula," a fiction fabricated by the Japanese imperialist aggressors, but proved to be a complete sham. The American people's wrong perception of our country reminds us of the past ghosts of invaders. Even though such distortions were on many occasions brought to our attention, the relevant authorities and news organizations have ignored them. This

was a grave mistake. In this context, the historians in the South seem to have given serious thought to the proposal advanced by the North side.

Given the essence of the national history—"a single ethnic race, a single history"—the exchange between the historians in the North and South is an indispensable course for reunification. It is because our people are bound firmly together by a sticky tether called historical traditions that the more the different systems and cultures in the North and South harden, the stronger the people's desire for reunification grows. This being the case, "the process of estrangement," which is deepening between the North and South, can be completely removed through the academic exchange between historians in the North and South. Given this fact, the counterproposal by the three historians in the South for exchange of historical data, mutual use of research results, and mutual visits and joint study seems to be very appropriate and reasonable.

The government should seize this as an opportunity to broadly accept the North side's proposal and the counterproposal by the scholars of the South side, and provide cooperation for the historians in the North and South to vigorously promote a broad range of exchanges. At the same time, the government authorities and historians are urged to do their best to rectify the distorted history of Korea in foreign countries.

*** 'Serious' Power Shortage Alleged in North**
41070102 Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN
in Korean No 634, 7 Apr 89 pp 1Z-4Z

[Text] There are many indications that the power supply situation in the DPRK has become more serious lately.

As the economy of the DPRK became relatively stronger during the 1980's and various large-scale economic construction projects with the political purpose of emphasizing the achievements of father Kim Il-song and his son Kim Chong-il were pursued excessively, the demand for electric power for industrial purposes has soared.

However, as there have been various reasons that progress in projects to expand power production facilities has slowed, efforts must continue to be made to increase the power supply. Severe power shortage problems have been anticipated, and now are a reality.

The issue concerning increase of power production has already been pointed out as an imminent task by Kim Il-song's New Year's address and other major propaganda media such as NODONG SIMNUN, which have continually appealed for "increases in power production and power conservation." The serious nature of this issue can be seen on occasions when Kim Il-song has personally appeared at construction sites to encourage labor increases and reduction of completion time periods.

The most conspicuous characteristic of the recent economic agitation in connection with the power shortage issue is that an electricity conservation campaign, which advocates efficient use of produced electricity, is being developed with equal emphasis along with the encouragement of construction of power plants to increase electricity production. These efforts are an example of a contrast between the style of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il—the former irritates people by emphasizing increasing power production by such means as building power plants, and the latter by emphasizing electricity conservation.

NODONG SINMUN devoted all of its editorial pages on 28 January to an explanation in full detail of "how to achieve" the struggle for efficient use and conservation of electricity, titled "Let's Undertake a Powerful Struggle for the Increase of Power Production and Electricity Conservation." The newspaper recalled the directive of Kim Chong-il, who urged the expansion of the electricity conservation movement to one of a nationwide struggle, and strongly demanded specific measures to conserve electricity. These measures included the establishment of a cross production system; a lowering of the energy consumption standard; restriction of use and replacement of large-capacity electric facilities; and a strengthened role and responsibility for supervisory control organizations.

In addition, NODONG SINMUN demanded in its 23 March editorial that every effort should be concentrated on building a power plant by presenting the "instruction" of Kim Il-song. In this editorial, NODONG SINMUN indicated that the speed of the DPRK's economic development depended on increased electricity supply and repeatedly emphasized Kim Il-song's instruction that "the entire body of the military, the party, and the people keep close together and accelerate the construction of a power plant."

The DPRK pointed out: "An increased supply of electrical power is necessary at the present time to accomplish the prospective goal of socialist economic development proposed by the party.... If we have a greater supply of electricity, we can accelerate socialist production and construction." Severe difficulties in major economic fields, such as areas of production and construction, appear because of power shortages.

This editorial urged not only faster construction of several major power plants currently under construction, but also the expansion of construction projects for small and medium-sized hydroelectric power plants in provincial areas, which the DPRK has been developing as key projects.

On the other hand, Kim Il-song paid a so-called "local instruction visit" on 25 March to the construction site for the Yongwon Power Plant, under construction in Yongwon County, South Pyongan Province, and encouraged early completion of this project. On this occasion,

Kim Il-song was quoted as having noted the current aggravated electricity supply situation and said, "In order to smoothly fulfill electricity supply needs for the ever-increasing people's economy, you must exert concentrated efforts on the construction of this power plant and finish the project in a short time." He added, "You must guarantee the highest quality in the construction."

The DPRK has established the goal of producing an annual total of 100 billion kW/h of electricity, with total electricity production capacity of 17 million kW during the period of the current 3rd 7-Year Economic Plan (1987-93). It has been pursuing power plant construction projects with the construction of hydroelectric power plants as a principal goal, while pursuing the construction of thermal power plants and other nuclear power plants at the same time.

The DPRK has made some progress in the areas of power plant construction during the eighties. They are the partial expansion of Pukchang Thermal Power Plant (April 1985); the operation of Taepyeong Bay Hydroelectric Power Plant on the Yalu River, a joint venture with the PRC (190,000 kw, November 1987); and the partial operation of Chongjin Thermal Power Plant (February 1989).

However, the overall construction progress so far has been significantly poor. For example, Taechon Hydroelectric Power Plant (construction begun in August 1981), which the DPRK has been pursuing as its key project, has been able to operate up to a production capacity of 400,000 kw, which is slightly over half the original target capacity of 750,000 kW; the Wiwon Hydroelectric Power Plant (construction begun in 1976) has barely been able to build a production facility of 150,000 kw, an amount less than half of the target production capacity (390,000 kw) 13 years after the beginning of construction.

The biggest reason for the poor showing of these construction projects, which also can be applied to other sectors, is the lack of facilities; resources, including financial support; and inadequacy of transportation capacity. In particular, reduced PRC and Soviet aid are the decisive reasons for these problems.

Currently, the total capacity of the DPRK's electric generation facilities and their annual electricity generation is estimated to be approximately 6.9 million kW and less than 30 billion kw/h, respectively. However, the majority of existing facilities are outdated, and in the case of thermal power plants, normal operation is difficult due to a shortage of coal. In addition, heavy dependency on the hydroelectric generation system (the ratio of hydroelectric generation is 59 percent) is considerably less during dry seasons such as fall, winter, and spring, when electricity production drops significantly, thus aggravating the power shortage.

The lack of power supply for industrial purposes such as manufacturing and construction in the current situation was attributed to coordination problems in each region, industry, and factory, and limited power transmission facilities. The DPRK is currently in the process of importing electricity from the Soviet Union.

In light of various construction progress records in the past, to expand or increase power generation facilities and power generation to almost three times the present levels in less than 5 years (the remaining period in the current economic plan) is in fact a difficult task.

Therefore, as was indicated in the editorial tone of the recent NODONG SINMUN, the DPRK is analyzed as trying to enjoy the effect of increased electricity production to a certain extent by giving impetus to construction projects and developing strong movements to improve the rate of operation within the existing facilities and to conserve electricity at the same time.

The "measures to conserve electricity" proposed by Kim Chong-il, which appeared in the 28 January editorial, such as lowering the energy consumption standard by more than 10 percent, a thorough execution of the cross production system, the replacement of large capacity electric facilities, and a strengthened role and responsibility of supervisory organizations for power consumption—all of this somewhat ignoble electricity conservation campaign is in fact a testimony to their severe power shortage at the present.

At the same time, this can be viewed as an indication that they themselves also recognize the fact that their various economic tasks or plans are in fact nothing but an unrealistic propagandized numerical game.

Vietnam Premier Notes Need for Cooperation
SK2106150089 Seoul YONHAP in English 1400 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi, June 21 (OANA-YONHAP)—Vietnamese Prime Minister Do Muoi Wednesday called for a close economic cooperation between his country and South Korea.

The top vietnamese leader said in an exclusive interview with South Korea's YONHAP NEWS AGENCY that the two nations should forget their unfortunate past and endeavor to build up bright future together.

Muoi, who met South Korean journalists for the first time, labeled memories of South Korean participation in the Vietnamese war as things of the past and stressed a need for the two nations to "look forward to the future."

While contending that Vietnam is in need of Korea's assistance, the top vietnamese official observed that South Korean enterprises would be able to support economic development of Vietnam in every industrial field.

Muoi also said that the Vietnamese government would do its best in assisting Korean businesses' efforts to advance into Vietnam.

Asked to comment on the situation in the Korean peninsula, Muoi said that it is necessary for the leaders of the two Koreas to get together and discuss ways to realize anticipations of the peoples of both sides.

Vietnamese Refugees Not Allowed To Stay
SK2006081289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0456 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 20 (YONHAP)—A group of Vietnamese who burned their boat over the weekend to avoid being deported will be given a new boat and towed out of South Korean territorial waters, an immigration official said Tuesday.

He said the government is determined not to permit the 78 Vietnamese to enter the country and any future Vietnamese face the same unfriendly treatment.

Korea's 180-bed refugee camp in Pusan, a southeastern port, is already filled to overflowing.

The Vietnamese are in the custody of the maritime police on Korea's southernmost island of Cheju.

None of them were injured when they set fire to their boat and jumped overboard.

Korea has rescued 1,276 "boat people" from the high seas since the communists took over their country in 1975, the director of the Pusan camp said.

"Until now, 1,057 of them have left South Korea, most of them for resettlement in the United States and other Western industrialized countries, and 219 are waiting," Im Pong-sik said.

Im said the first refugees landed in Pusan, the largest port city in the country, on Sept. 15, 1977, and 34 other groups have entered since then.

The most refugees permitted to enter were 186 in 1985; followed by 168 in 1981; 162 in 1977; and 145 in 1979. As of Tuesday, 114 Vietnamese had been accepted by Korea this year.

The United States has taken 654 of Korea's refugees since 1987, followed by the Netherlands with 109; France and Australia with 71 each; Canada with 53; West Germany with 44; Belgium with 20; and Britain, Sweden, New Zealand, Greece and Switzerland with fewer than 10 each.

Of the remaining Vietnamese, half are under 30, there are 43 students, 23 public servants and businessmen, 59 workers, 43 fishermen and 80 jobless, showing that they escaped mostly due to economic hardship and are not political refugees, Im said.

"Asian countries including Japan accept none of them and the situation in other countries is also worse than last year," Im said.

Government Limits Communist Troupe Invitations
SK1706030089 Seoul YONHAP in English
0212 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 17 (YONHAP)—South Korea is moving to turn a flood of performances by artistes from communist countries into a two-way stream through imposing quotas, Culture and Information Minister Choe Pyong-yol said Friday.

Promoters will be allowed to invite no more than two performers per year from a communist country—one group or individual from the Soviet Union and another from one of 13 other designated communist countries—beginning in 1990, he said.

The limitation, however, does not apply to a communist country with which South Korea has diplomatic ties. Seoul maintains formal relations only with Hungary.

Choe said his ministry will closely scrutinize every invitation before giving it approval, but added that performances in international events or governmental-level exchanges would be exempt from the restriction along with performances by ethnic Koreans from the communist nations.

Artistes invited to perform in Korea must have international reputations and their work should be non-ideological, Choe said.

The government will allow no more performances by Soviets this year because four groups have already performed here, he said.

However, the government will approve performers from other socialist countries after screening by his ministry, he said.

The 13 other countries are China, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Cuba.

Since last year, when the government announced diplomatic initiatives aimed at improving relations with communist countries, there has been excessive rivalry to invite troupes from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, sometimes resulting in second-rate performances.

USSR Agrees To Repatriate Sakhalin Koreans
SK2106075789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0650 GMT
21 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (OANA-YONHAP)—The Soviet Union has agreed to repatriate ethnic Koreans living on Sakhalin Island in the Soviet Far East, an opposition party spokesman said Wednesday.

The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party told Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, of the decision through the Soviet Embassy to the United States, the spokesman for Kim's party said.

Kim requested the repatriation of some 200 stateless Koreans from the former Japanese territory during a nine-day trip to Moscow, the first by a South Korean politician.

Some 60,000 Koreans live on Sakhalin, most of them offspring of Koreans transported there almost five decades ago as forced laborers for Japan's war efforts.

The Soviets also took a positive view of Kim's desire for an exchange of students and teachers, including those in the field of Russian language and literature, the spokesman said.

Kim's Trip Gives Momentum to Dialogue
SK2006020289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
20 Jun 89 pp 2, 5

[News analysis by Yi Song-yol: "Kim Yong-sam Visit Helps Open New Chapter in ROK-USSR Dialogue"]

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam's visit to the Soviet Union, the first by a Korean political leader, has provided an important momentum to open a new chapter of political dialogue between Seoul and Moscow and further between south and north Korea.

The United States showed deep interest in Kim's Soviet visit, and, believing improved Seoul-Moscow relations would help promote peace in Korean and Northeast Asia, vowed to support Seoul's nordpolitik.

With the improvement of the Seoul-Moscow relationship, Washington is expected to carefully open dialogue channels with Pyongyang in a bid to provide a favorable atmosphere for south-north dialogue.

What Kim has harvested from his visit to the Soviet Union June 2-10 is more than expected. Kim, president of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], and the Soviet Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO), which had invited Kim, agreed that the present relations between the two countries, "as occasioned by the Cold War ideological confrontation is abnormal and therefore ought to be rectified."

While Kim was in the Soviet Union, Moscow announced its permission for elderly Koreans on the Soviet island of Sakhalin to return to Korea for good. This decision, announced in the RDP-IMEMO joint statement June 10, can be interpreted as the first major political breakthrough between the two countries toward normalcy.

In economic exchanges and cooperation between Seoul and Moscow, the RDP and the IMEMO agreed to give further impetus so that the trade may develop into a "full-scale economic relationship" and neared a concurrence on joint seminars and academic projects for that matter.

Kim's visit also provided a new momentum to the socio-economic relationship, which began only recently with the Soviet participation in the Seoul Olympic Games last September and the consequent opening to trade contacts.

Chairman V. Tereshkova, head of the Union of Soviet Societies of International Friendship and Cultural Relations, accepted Kim's invitation to visit Korea. This contact symbolically heralds the opening of a people-to-people diplomacy between the two countries.

That is also shown by the fact that Moscow agreed to positively consider establishing an inter-relationship between a Korean city and Tashkent, where around 200,000 out of the 400,000 Korean residents in the USSR live.

Kim, who arrived in New York June 10 for a nine-day U.S. visit, told Korean reporters Sunday that "I believe my Soviet visit has made an important momentum for normalization of relations between the two countries by establishing mutual trust and opening a dialogue channel."

It is also worth noting that Moscow decided to permit Korean college students to study in Soviet educational institutions for short-term Russian language training.

Moscow's willingness to allow Soviet Koreans to participate in the September Seoul Sports Festival of Overseas Koreans is interpreted in the same context.

All these developments, as shown in Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's speeches in Vladivostok and Krasnoyarsk, Moscow is feeling the need to lay a ground work for opening a new order of peace and harmony with Korea and other nations of Asia and the Pacific.

Besides his contact with the USSR, Kim's extraordinary meeting with Ho Tam, a leading member of the north Korean Politburo, in Moscow behind closed doors, had a considerable impact on the course of inter-Korea dialogue.

Belatedly on June 13 in Washington D.C., Kim disclosed he met Ho. The announcement surprised many Koreans.

Kim quoted Ho as saying he flew from Pyongyang to Moscow to meet him and deliver an invitation of north Korean leader Kim Il-song to the north for talks on national unification.

Kim, rejecting the invitation, instead proposed the resumption of south-north dialogue and a summit between President No Tae-u and north Korea's Kim.

The Kim-Ho meeting in Moscow produced no concrete agreements, it showed a green signal in improvement of inter-Korea relations.

During his stay in the United States, Kim explained to U.S. government and congressional leaders, including Vice President Dan Quayle and Sen. Alan Cranston, about his Soviet visit. U.S. government and congressional figures, expressing deep concern about Kim's Soviet visit, tried to convince Kim that Washington never hinders or opposes and in fact supports Seoul's policy toward Moscow and Pyongyang.

They even asked Kim to advise them what the United States could do to assist Seoul's nordpolitik and its efforts to resume dialogue with Pyongyang.

In this context, Kim's visit to the USSR heralds a change of relations not only between Seoul and Moscow but also between Washington and Pyongyang, and thus is the beginning of the end of the Cold War system among the four parties.

Kim, waiting for an IMEMO notification of its willingness to talk with Seoul on the Soviet permission of elderly Sakhalin Koreans to return home, is to meet with President No Tae-u tomorrow and explain to him his Soviet visit and discuss expected further developments.

Kim Yong-sam Makes 'Maximum Use' of Moscow Trip
SK2106004489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
21 Jun 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Kim Yong-sam Briefing"]

[Text] RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] leader Kim Yong-sam is moving briskly to make the maximum use of the outcome of his recent visit to the Soviet Union and the United States.

He invited PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] President Kim Tae-chung and Yi Pyong-hui, acting president of the NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party], to a breakfast meeting Friday to brief them on his trip.

Kim also discussed with key party officials strategies for his meeting with President No Tae-u at Chongwadae today.

"It is very significant that our party has secured an important channel of contact with the Soviet Union," he told the party officials.

Kim Yong-sam May Visit North This Year
SK2106003089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
21 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] is carefully considering visiting north Korea, possibly late this year, for talks with north Korean leaders on improved inter-Korea relations and reunification, an RDP official said yesterday.

The official, who wanted to remain anonymous, said a delegation of the Soviet Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO), is expected to bring Kim a schedule of Kim's north Korean visit when it visits Seoul in early November.

He said Kim will deliver President No Tae-u his plan to visit north Korea at today's two-way meeting at Chongwadae.

The RDP official reminded Ho Tam, a leading member of Pyongyang's politburo, that he was willing to visit north Korea but that now is not the appropriate time when the two met in Moscow on June 6.

"Kim's remarks can be interpreted that he would visit the north when the favorable condition is given," said the RDP official.

He said that the Soviet IMEMO is expected to play the role of mediator for Kim's north Korean visit as it did for the Kim-Ho meeting in Moscow.

Kim's visit is intended to include talks with Pyongyang leaders on the Korean issues, as well as to pave the way for an inter-Korea summit between President No and north Korea's Kim Il-song, said the official.

He said Kim also plans to visit China this year in a bid to open another dialogue channel with Pyongyang.

RDP spokesman Yi In-che said, "As far as I know, we haven't yet studied Kim's North Korean visit in detail. "But Kim's willingness to visit Pyongyang and talk with Kim Il-song on national reunification is not changed," Yi said.

Meanwhile, Kim said at a party meeting that he plans to visit Moscow again next year, accepting an invitation from V. Martynov acting director of the IMEMO.

Party Admits Deadlock on Fifth Republic Issue
SK2106003689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
21 Jun 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "No Solution in Sight"]

[Text] Key ruling party officials yesterday admitted that at present they have no clues for resolving the political deadlock over the handling of "key Fifth Republic figures," including Chong Ho-yong.

"Negotiations with the opposition for clearing the legacies of the Fifth Republic have virtually come to a standstill," floor leader Kim Yun-hwan said.

Secretary-general Yi Chong-chan hinted his party is seeking behind-the-scenes contacts with opposition parties.

"There are no changes in positions of the ruling and opposition parties regarding the Fifth Republic question. But we should continue efforts to find solutions through dialogue," Yi said.

No Tae-u, Kim Yong-sam Discuss Current Issues
SK2106101589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0928 GMT
21 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u and opposition leader Kim Yong-sam agreed Wednesday to work together for the success of No's "Northern policy" initiative to improve South Korea's relations with communist countries, including North Korea, "on a national and suprapartisan basis."

The agreement came after Kim, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, briefed No on his nine-day trip to the Soviet Union and his talks in Moscow with former North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Tam.

Kim revealed in recent press conferences that he had met Ho, chairman of the North Korean Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, at the request of the North Korean officials during his stay in Moscow.

The four-hour lunch meeting also covered key political issues, including the task of completing a probe of former president Chon Tu-hwan's maladministration and a mid-term appraisal of No's presidency, exposing differences on crucial points, presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong said.

No thanked Kim for his suprapartisan diplomatic efforts during his Soviet trip and meeting with Ho, one of North Korea's top strategists on South Korea, and pledged continued support for such efforts by the opposition parties, Yi said.

No said the trip contributed to developing relations with Moscow and improving ties with other East Bloc countries.

Kim shared No's view that common efforts should be made to create an atmosphere for Seoul-Pyongyang dialogue and exchanges, including a summit with Kim Il-song, Yi said.

They also agreed the government should be the sole channel for South-North dialogue and that exchanges between the South and North should be reciprocal, he said.

Yi said news reports that Kim carried messages to No from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev or Kim Il-song were untrue. He said, "The president and the opposition leader did not refer to any messages."

Kim told No that the Soviet officials he met showed interest in South-North Korean dialogue and emphasized the need to make efforts to resume the dialogue. He also made it clear he has no plan to visit North Korea this year, Yi said.

Kim said the government should take steps to repatriate elderly Koreans stranded on the Soviet island of Sakhalin for over 40 years by the Japanese, and help ethnic Koreans living in the Soviet Union participate in a pan-national sports meet to be held in Seoul this fall.

On domestic political issues, Kim urged No to accommodate major opposition demands, including punitive actions against six core figures responsible for the misrule of the past administration and measures to politically resolve public resentment over the bloody suppression of the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising.

Kim told reporters after the meeting that No reacted negatively to some opposition demands concerning Chon and his regime.

But he indicated that he might drop an earlier demand that No make good on his promise to hold a midterm appraisal of his presidency.

He hedged on whether he agreed with No's decision to ban student participation in the 13th World Youth Festival opening in Pyongyang next week.

"If a thousand South Korean students visit the North, the same number of North Korean students should be allowed to visit the South on a reciprocal basis," he said.

Kim's meeting with No came two days after he returned from a 19-day trip to the Soviet Union and the United States.

Kim met with Ho in Moscow to discuss reunification but rejected Ho's offer to visit Pyongyang and meet Kim Il-song.

Kim was the first South Korean political leader formally invited to the Soviet Union, which has no diplomatic relations with South Korea, the arch-rival of communist North Korea.

Kim-No Meeting Sets Precedent

SK2106010089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
21 Jun 89 pp 2, 5

["News Analysis" by staff reporter Yi Song-yol: "No-Kim Yong-sam Talks Likely To Focus on ROK-USSR Diplomacy"]

[Text] Today's Chongwadae meeting between President No Tae-u and opposition leader Kim Yong-sam, who has returned from a 19-day Soviet and U.S. visit, is expected to set a precedent for cooperation between the government and the opposition over the government's nordpolitik.

Likely to be a friendly forum of explanation and discussion, today's No-Kim meeting is also expected to provide a clue as to whether the government of President No and Kim's Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] will turn from a confrontational to a cooperative relationship.

At the meeting, No and Kim may focus their discussion on the results of the latter's visit to the USSR and America, rather than on domestic issues, including the proposed punishment against six key figures of the previous government and implementation of an interim test of popular confidence in No's government.

Kim will explain to No his activities in the USSR, particularly his meeting with north Korea's Ho Tam in Moscow, and some suggestions from the Soviet Union, and No and Kim are expected to talk about the possibility of normalizing ties with Moscow and resuming dialogue with Pyongyang.

The meeting could also provide an important basis on which the government may push its nordpolitik.

Sources predict that Kim may deliver suggestions from Moscow, possibly for joint venture, Seoul's participation in Soviet development projects, or capital and technological investment.

President No, on the other hand, is expected to make clear the government supports the opposition's diplomatic activities toward socialist countries and will share information on nordpolitik with the opposition parties.

The government, looking back over the examples where Soviet contacts with opposition parties in western nations have led to government-to-government diplomatic ties, anticipates Kim's Soviet visit will follow the suit of the precedent.

The government seems to believe that various suggestions and promises, made mostly by the Soviet Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO), were virtually made by the Soviet government and party.

The government also believes political exchanges with Moscow will become possible following Kim's Soviet visit, and conscious of a possible check from Pyongyang, plans to recommend the opposition parties spearhead direct contact with the Soviet Union.

In addition, the government plans to accelerate cultural, sports, and other exchanges with Moscow.

An expected Seoul visit by a Soviet friendship delegation, headed by V. Tereshkova and composed of scholars, artists, journalists and engineers this year will be a landmark in those exchanges.

The government also anticipates that visits or permanent returns to Korea of elderly Sakhalin Koreans will also be realized in the near future considering Moscow's flexible stance shown during Kim's Soviet visit.

The government also appears to be thanking Kim for visiting Washington to explain to the U.S. government and congressional leaders his Soviet visit and vow that Seoul will continue to maintain traditional ties with America.

Meeting with Vice President Dan Quayle in Washington, Kim predicted a thaw in and even normalization of relations between Seoul and Moscow, quoting the Soviet side as saying that the present Seoul-Moscow relations are "abnormal."

The government, making much of the secret meeting between Kim and north Korea's Ho in Moscow, is carefully studying Pyongyang's intention regarding inter-Korea talks.

Some sources say Kim may deliver a "message" from Ho, a leading member of the north Korean Politburo and a close aide of Kim Il-song, to No at today's meeting.

The sources even say that messages from Seoul and Pyongyang might have been exchanged at the June 6 Kim-Ho meeting.

The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party, however, appear to be publicizing today's meeting as a mere forum in which Kim will explain to No his Soviet and U.S. visit, considering its relations with Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy and the New Democratic Republican Party led by Kim Chong-pil.

Kim Yong-sam's RDP, however, is aiming at strengthening its political power in domestic affairs on the occasion of Kim's Moscow visit and renew its popular image, damaged by a bribery scandal in a Tonghae City by-election.

Regardless, today's No-Kim meeting is surely an important precedent for suprapartisan cooperation in the nordpolitik, and may be working as a variable in domestic political affairs as well.

Further on Disbanding of Security Task Force
SK1706082089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0647 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Seoul, June 17 (YONHAP)—A high-powered security task force created to combat "violent leftist forces" will be dissolved on Monday, Prosecutor General Kim Ki-chun said Saturday.

Kim told a news conference that the Public Security Joint Investigation Headquarters has completed its assigned task. [passage omitted]

Labor Disputes Result in Rise in Wages
SK1906070689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0545 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 19 (YONHAP)—Wages in South Korea have risen an average 18.35 percent so far this year, 5.45 percent points more than a year ago, according to statistics released by the Labor Ministry Monday.

Pay has risen faster than prices due to active labor disputes, ministry officials said.

Blue-collar workers have averaged 19.8 percent raises, compared with 16.45 percent for white-collar employees.

Pay raises in the financial and insurance sectors were highest at 20.66 percent, followed by manufacturing with 18.76 percent, wholesale and retail with 17.86 percent, construction with 17.57 percent, electricity and gas with 15.29 percent and mining with 14.91 percent.

A total 1,061 labor disputes had erupted as of June 17, with 931 settled. The 130 unsettled disputes break down to 101 in the manufacturing sector, nine in transportation, seven in mining and 13 others.

Although some disputes, including the one at Daewoo Shipping and Heavy Machinery, have lasted for months, most were settled quickly when management accepted pay demands, the officials said.

Among 5,701 businesses scheduled to complete wage negotiations in the first half of this year, 3,592 or 63 percent have done so.

DJP Considers Wage Freeze

SK1806014189 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
18 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] The government party is seriously considering recommending that President No Tae-u take "emergency measures," including a wage freeze, to save the nation from an economic crisis.

A senior member of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] observed that the national economy will "collapse" next year if the current pace of double-digit wage increases continue.

"President No will have to take emergency measures late this year or early next year if economic stagnation worsens due to continued price increase and decrease in export volume" Rep. Son Chu-hwan, director of the party's Office of Planning and Coordination, said yesterday.

The national economy has recently been showing signs of recess due to continued wage hike and rapid appreciation of the Korean currency against the dollars and the Japanese yen.

The average rate of wage increase in the first half of this year is estimated to have reached more than 18 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. The GNP growth recorded 5.7 percent in the first quarter of this year, the worst level since 1984.

In addition, the rate of unemployment is feared to reach as high as 4 percent next year due to an increasing number of small and medium industries going broke.

Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Cho Sun will announce comprehensive measures to revitalize the faltering economy in an emergency meeting at Chongwadae tomorrow.

Another DJP officer observed that the President will have no choice but to invoke his rights to take emergency action if those comprehensive economic measures fail to stop the impending economic recession.

However, he made it clear that the administration should first implement "epoch-making" economic reforms such as the introduction of a public concept of land ownership so as to win the support of the people before taking emergency presidential economic measures.

The current Constitution empowers the President to take emergency financial and economic measures in case of an economic crisis.

He suggested that small and medium industries with low wage earners should be excluded from the wage freeze. Rep. Son added that the administration should implement other measures to support those in the low income brackets.

A national consensus should be formed that skyrocketing wage increase will weaken the competitive capability in export industries, subsequently leading to an economic collapse in a country with poor natural resources.

The DJP officer said key aides to President No also feel the necessity for such emergency measures.

He said the party's Police Committee led by Rep. Yi Sung-yun will work out a specific plan soon to be recommended to the President who concurrently heads the government party.

He said he believes Deputy Premier Cho and other administration economic policy-makers have been optimistic about the national economy even though signs of stagnation had already begun to appear.

However, those top economic policy makers in the administration are beginning to notice the serious situation facing the national economy.

Indicators Show 'Sharp Worsening' of Economy

SK1906092289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0830 GMT
19 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 19 (YONHAP)—Economic indicators show a sharp worsening of South Korea's once-vital economy in April, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Monday.

Industrial production fell 5.6 percent from March but was up 2.2 percent over April 1988, compared with year-on-year growth of 2.5 percent the previous month, the monthly EPB report said.

Factories were operating at a record low 73.3 percent of capacity in April, down from March's 76.9 percent to the lowest level since August 1987, when severe labor unrest shook the nation, while shipments dropped 5.4 percent from the previous month.

The coinciding composite index, which represents the current business situation, fell 0.8 percent from March, while the cycling variable, which excludes seasonal factors from the coinciding composite index, registered 94.9, its lowest since September 1985.

Exports gained just 3.3 percent, a setback from the 10.9 percent increase in March, while 216 companies suffered labor disputes compared with 108 in March.

Production losses from the unrest amounted to 627.6 billion won (about 943.76 million U.S. dollars), the EPB report said.

A bright sign of underlying strength was a surge in arrivals of letters of credit (L/C), which predict exports two or three months ahead.

L/C arrivals expanded 14.6 percent, compared with 6.6 percent in March, while domestic orders for machinery leaped 114.7 percent, a possible forecast of a recovery.

The leading composite index, which predicts conditions two or three months ahead, grew 0.4 percent following a 0.1 percent rise in March.

The report cautioned, however, that strike-induced production losses and export setbacks in the second half could easily choke the fledgling recovery.

Burma

Opposition Leader Summoned by NIB

BK2006152989 Hong Kong AFP in English 1522 GMT
20 Jun 89

[Text] Rangoon, June 20 (AFP)—A prominent opposition figure who said she was questioned for almost 20 hours by Burmese intelligence officers last week Tuesday accused the military government of trying to suppress democracy.

Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League (AFPFL) General Secretary Cho Cho Kyaw Nyein told the press here she underwent "mental torture" at the hands of the National Intelligence Bureau (NIB), the country's top intelligence agency.

She said she was summoned by the NIB on Friday to have "discussions", but ended up being questioned non-stop for almost 20 hours regarding her association with students and diplomats.

"This is an indication that the military which is mouth-ing democracy is out to suppress it," said Ms Cho Cho Kyaw Nyein, 41, daughter of U Kyaw Nyein, a prominent political figure after Burmese independence in 1948.

She said she considered her temporary detention a challenge by the military "against all forces of democracy."

The ruling junta led by General Saw Maung, who took power in September to crush mass protests and strikes against a 26-year old single-party system, has promised to hold multi-party elections next May.

Ms Cho Cho Kyaw Nyein said military authorities appeared to be concerned over a possible recurrence of unrest in the next few weeks as student activists prepare to hold anniversaries of last year's incidents.

On June 21 last year, student unrest on Rangoon campuses spilled out into the streets of the capital leading to violence in which four students were killed by riot police.

The All Burma Federation of Student Unions (ABFSU) and youths from the National League for Democracy (NLD) told a joint press conference here Monday they would hold ceremonies in memory of their fallen colleagues on Wednesday.

The military government has accused opposition parties of using students as scapegoats for their own political ends and has repeatedly urged students to keep away from party politics.

"The authorities appear to believe that Aung San Suu Kyi and I are the two main persons the students look up to most and that without our support, they would become helpless," Ms Cho Cho Kyaw Nyein said.

She expressed fears that Ms Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of Burma's independence hero Aung San and a top opposition leader, might also be "invited for discussions" by intelligence officers.

"I intend to send a strong protest note to General Saw Maung deploring the harassment I experienced," Ms Cho Cho Kyaw Nyein said, adding that the incident had boosted her determination and courage ahead of "future ordeals."

"I shall not forsake these young students who have turned to me for help in their time of need," she said.

She added that although she was fully sympathetic towards student activists, she had discouraged them from resorting to arms.

Gen Khin Nyunt on Democratic Elections

BK2106012189 Bangkok THE NATION in English
21 Jun 89 p 8

["Last of the three-part" interview with Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, first secretary of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, by THE NATION—parts one and two were published in the 20 June East Asia DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Aid from friendly countries, especially Japan, has improved the Burmese economy and made the condition in Burma 'tolerable,' according to Brig Gen Khin Nyunt, secretary No 1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council.

The improving situation has disproved the gloomy prediction of some unfriendly countries about an impending economic collapse in Burma after the coup in September 1988, said Khin Nyunt in his response to written questions of THE NATION. The following is the last of the three-part interview. The first two parts were published on Monday and yesterday.

Question: Is it true that former leader U Ne Win is still pulling the strings from behind the curtain? If not, what is his position in the present government?

Answer: It has been said more than once by leaders of the Burmese government that U Ne Win is retired and leading a peaceful life with his family. Naturally, he has no interest in the government.

Question: Why did the Burmese army attack the Karen camps along the Thai-Burmese border? Is this offensive aimed at opening a safe passage for timber transport across the border?

Answer: The duty of Tatmadaw (the military) is to protect and safeguard the people of Burma. The KNU [Karen National Union] camps along the Burmese-Thai border belong to insurgents who are fighting against the government. As the insurgents are the enemy of the state, Tatmadaw will have to take necessary measures against them in order to protect the state and the people.

Question: Have there been protests or complaints from the Thai government about strayed shells destroying Thai border villages and killing some Thai villagers? Will the Burmese government compensate for the Thai losses?

Answer: Burma and Thailand are two friendly neighbours. Our relations, which have developed over the years, have been based on mutual understanding and goodwill. With sustained efforts by both sides, we have been able to steer clear of the dangers and traps designed by undesirable elements. Shells which landed inside Thailand may have caused damage to property—but not all the shells landed there were fired by the Burmese army. The Karen insurgents deliberately fired heavy guns into Thailand to cause discord and mistrust between Burma and Thailand.

Question: What are the main sources of income of the Burmese government? Does the government receive foreign grants and soft loans from abroad?

Answer: When the State Law and Order Restoration Council was formed on 18 September 1988, the economic condition in Burma was indeed in a very bad shape. Other deteriorating factors in society, morality and security contributed toward general weakness of the law and order. A few countries, with the encouragement of internal elements, predicted that the Burmese government would collapse due to lack of funds. As keen observers and active news organization, you will have noticed that the gloomy prediction was completely wrong. You will also know how the government overcame the difficulties despite certain pressures exerted by some unfriendly elements.

Fortunately, Thailand is not among those elements due to our traditional understanding and spirit of mutual goodwill. With the announcement of the Japanese government in March 1989 to resume economic aid in ongoing projects in Burma, the situation became tolerable.

It seems irresponsible for a news organization to ask a foreign government where it gets its funds and how it is spending them. What motive do you have in asking for a list of countries from which Burma receives grants and loans?

Question: Recently, a high-level Burmese government delegation visited Thailand for talks with Thai officials. What was the result of the talks?

Answer: The result of the meeting was simply the consolidation of friendship and understanding between the two countries. The enhancement of closer personal and official relations between the two sides facilitates increased bilateral cooperation.

Question: What has the Burmese delegation learned from Thailand?

Answer: In Burma we are changing the political and economic systems. In both fields Thailand has considerable experience. The Burmese delegation has the opportunity to observe closely how the Thai government and the Thai armed forces fulfil their duties. Sharing the experience and transfer of techniques would be the natural outcome of a friendly exchange of visits between the two countries. The Burmese delegation observed that Burma is a resource-rich country whereas Thailand has reached quite an advance market economy and technology.

Police Chief Warns Printers, Publishers, Others
BK1506053289 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
0430 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Excerpt] A meeting to explain the 1962 Printers and Publishers Registration Law and respective rules and directives to printers and publishers in the city development areas of Rangoon Division was held at the conference hall on the first floor of the Rangoon City Hall at 13:30 yesterday.

Present at the meeting were Colonel Thura Pe Aung, director general of People's Police Force; U Tin Hla, director general of the General Administration Department; responsible officials of the Home and Religious Affairs Department and the Rangoon Division Law and Order Restoration Council; and 838 printers and publishers invited to the meeting.

In his address, the meeting chairman and director general of the People's Police Force said the meeting was convened to remind printers and publishers to strictly abide by Directive No 38 of the Printers and Publishers Central Registration Committee. Detailed explanations will be given on the directive by officials concerned.

He recalled that some printers, publishers, and organizations have in recent times been printing and publishing whatever they wish by ignoring Rules No 18 and 19 of the 1962 Printers and Publishers Registration Law and Directive No 21 of the Central Registration Committee. Many organizations are distributing posters and handbills at will among the public. All publications and documents—whether they be handwritten, printed, or typed—aimed at educating the people through wide dissemination must be submitted for approval to the authorities concerned in accordance with law. The stipulations of the law must be observed.

Some organizations, without prior approval from the authorities, have been writing, printing, publishing, and disseminating handbills, pamphlets, and posters which generally contain views that slander or attack the State Law and Order Restoration Council, the Government of the Union of Myanma, or the Defense Forces.

Hence, strict, effective, and decisive action will be taken against all printers, publishers, and press owners who do not strictly abide by Directive No 38 of the Printers and Publishers Central Registration Committee. In addition, there are also cases where legal action has been taken today. Hence, printers, publishers, and press owners are required to strictly observe the existing laws of the state. [passage omitted]

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Communique Issued on Abu Hassan Visit to Poland
BK2006114089 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0958 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 20 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia has urged Poland to increase and diversify its imports of Malaysian primary products, a joint press communique issued at the end of a four-day visit to Poland by Foreign Minister Abu Hassan, said Tuesday [20 June].

The communique, released by the Foreign Ministry, said Poland and Malaysia had also agreed to proceed with regular consultations at deputy foreign minister level in an effort to further enhance bilateral co-operation.

The agreement was reached at a meeting between Polish Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski and Abu Hassan.

The two ministers also reviewed bilateral relations, discussed developments in each other's countries, and exchanged views on regional and international issues, the communique said.

Both leaders assessed highly the Malaysian-Polish political dialogue and noted the encouraging progress made to increase trade and technical co-operation in railway technology, electrical equipment and production of manufactured goods.

On international issues, Abu Hassan and Olechowski stressed the similarity of views of the two countries on key international issues such as East-West relations, disarmament, environmental protection, liquidation of international debt and the need to combat drug abuse.

They also expressed satisfaction over the successful collaboration of Poland and Malaysia at U.N. and international levels and in their peace-keeping roles in Namibia, and exchanged views on settlement of regional conflicts and on Antarctica.

Deputy Premier Announces Aid Package for Poor
BK2006100689 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0518 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 20 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia has started a 390 million ringgit (about 140 million U.S. dollars) scheme to aid the country's very poor, the government said Monday [19 June].

Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba, in disclosing this, stressed that the two-year scheme was not meant to turn Malaysia into a welfare state.

Nor will the government allow the programme to ingrain further the subsidy mentality in the people, he said in an interview aired by the state-owned TV station.

He said the government did not intend to turn Malaysia into a welfare state because the people might abuse such a system, to the extent of making them lazy.

"In the long run, the government would lose (by turning the country into a welfare state)," Ghafar added.

Under the scheme, Malaysians, particularly those in the rural areas earning less than 175 ringgit (64 U.S. dollars) a month would be entitled to free housing and interest-free loans to start businesses.

Ghafar said there were still obstacles in eradicating poverty such as religion-linked misconceptions about material development among certain segments of the society and the people's tendency to be contented with what they already had.

In this context, he expressed concern over the possible adverse effects from negative attitudes of the indigenous Malays who, he said, were easily satisfied after having a home, a car, and being able to send their children to schools.

On religion-linked views which restrained the people from enjoying the benefits of development brought about by the government, Ghafar said the true teachings of Islam do not stand in the way of development but instead urge the people to build up the nation and society.

On reducing subsidies, Ghafar said the government had in fact been doing so and was able to channel the money saved by the reduction to finance other development projects.

VOMD Marks Anniversary of Liberation War
BK2106041589 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy
in Malay 1215 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Editorial: "The Great Historical Significance of the Anti-British National Liberation War"]

[Text] The 9-year and 3-month anti-British national liberation war, which erupted on 20 June 1948 and ended at the end of August 1957, was a great national revolutionary war waged by the people of various nationalities in our country under the leadership of the Communist Party of Malaya. Its aim was to fight for the independence of the fatherland after World War II. Although history textbooks written by the government arbitrarily negate the revolutionary nature of this year, the people of our country will never forget the historical chapter which was written with blood. They will remember heroes who died courageously in the war and convey the highest respects to all patriots and democrats who contributed to the war.

The anti-British national liberation war was necessitated by history. Our country's wars against colonialism started after the Portuguese colonialists captured Melaka in 1511. Later, the Dutch and British colonialists and the Japanese fascists successively occupied our country. Moreover, the patriotic wars waged by the people of our country against the foreign invaders erupted one after another. The anti-British national liberation war was in fact a natural continuation and development of the patriotic wars recorded in history. The Malayan National Liberation Army, which was formed and led by the Communist Party of Malaya in the anti-British national liberation war, was a people's army made up of the best sons and daughters of all nationalities. It wholeheartedly served the people, and was a noble, courageous, and warlike army. The revolutionary armed forces, which were successively established in various states after the war erupted, were unified under the command of the Malayan National Liberation Army, whose general headquarters was officially established on 1 February 1949. The Malayan National Liberation Army had about 8,000 members during this greatest period. During the war, the army conducted 19,000 major and minor battles and military campaigns and shot dead or wounded about 26,000 Commonwealth army soldiers and local soldiers and policemen commanded by the British colonialists.

The Malayan National Liberation Army fought bloodily, gave lasting service toward overthrowing British colonialism in our country, and achieved the independence of the fatherland. Thousands of our army's commanders and soldiers courageously sacrificed their valuable bodies and souls in the war. Their good names have been embodied in the historical chapter forever. The people of our country achieved a historical victory in the anti-British national liberation war. The British colonialists suffered very serious blows politically, militarily, and

economically. During the war, which lasted for over 9 years, the British colonialists conducted a series of operations. They sent many generals and experts, mobilized about 460,000 Commonwealth army soldiers, local soldiers and policemen commanded by the British colonialists, launched tens of thousands of (so-called encircle and crush campaigns), dropped over 30,000 tons of bombs, fired 100,000 artillery rounds, and used various other war equipment. As a result, many British colonial soldiers and commanders were killed, and [words indistinct]. To oppress the masses, the British colonialists built over 400 villages called new villages, strictly controlled food supplies, and conducted raids, arrests, imprisonments, and external exiles. In addition, they also engineered a plot [words indistinct] and political deceptions. The consequences incited the boiling anger of the people. The independence movement made up of patriotic forces and people of all nationalities developed more fervently. All this plunged the British colonialists into insurmountable contradictions and inextricable difficulties and shook the very foundation of the British colonialism in our country.

All people who respect the historical facts must admit that the independence of the Federation of Malaya would not have been achieved in 1957 without the extremely difficult armed struggle led by the Communist Party of Malaya. It would have been impossible to end the history of the British colonialism in our country without the anti-British national liberation war.

The Communist Party of Malaya is a peace-loving patriotic party. The anti-British national liberation war was in fact aimed at achieving the independence of the fatherland. In the Baling talks of 1955 and before and after our country's independence, the Communist Party of Malaya repeatedly expressed its sincere intention to end the war and achieve national peace. However, the then Kuala Lumpur ruling group led by Tunku Abdul Rahman repeatedly rejected calls for peace by the Communist Party of Malaya in the interests of the British colonialists. As a result, national peace has not been achieved to date.

Commemorating the 41st anniversary of the 20 June anti-British national liberation war, we convey our deep condolences for the sacrifices of fallen revolutionary heroes, brothers, and sisters. We also convey the highest respects to the Communist Party of Malaya and the people's army under its leadership which have given lasting service to the independence of the fatherland.

Cambodia

Heng Samrin Welcomes Home MIG-21 Pilots
BK2106100489 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT
21 Jun 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 June (SPK)—A ceremony to welcome home the first contingent of Cambodian pilots was held on Tuesday [20 June] morning at Pochentong

Airport under the chairmanship of Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and chief of state of the State of Cambodia.

At 0800, the first squadron of MIG-21 jet fighters navigated by the Cambodian pilots landed at Pochentong airfield. It was Unit 701 of the Cambodian Air Force.

Also on the hand to welcome the pilots were Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly; Bou Thang and Chea Soth, both members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions; and many members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cambodia.

Pol Saroeun, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy defense minister, gave a brief account of the development of the Cambodian Armed Forces over the past 10 years, especially the building up of the air force.

Taking the floor, Chairman Heng Samrin valued the first contingent of Cambodian pilots, a development of Cambodia's Armed Forces in a new stage in which they should assume the task of defending the motherland for themselves.

He thanked the Soviet Union and Vietnam for their assistance to Cambodia in its national defense and construction task and, particularly, in forming the Cambodian pilots.

Heng Samrin also pointed out that the efforts of the State of Cambodia in the quest for a settlement of the Cambodian problem have been endorsed by peace- and justice-loving organizations and countries the world over.

He reiterated the agreement—reached at the 4th round of Hun Sen-Sihanouk talks—on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the cessation of all foreign aid, which has opened up prospects for settlement of the international aspect of the Cambodian problem.

"In any case," he concluded, "we should heighten our vigilance to deal with the enemy's perfidious maneuvers by strengthening international solidarity."

It is worth recalling that Cambodia sent the contingent of trainee pilots to be trained in the Soviet Union in 1980. And, since 1984, those officers have received follow-up training in Vietnam.

Hun Sen Meets Buddhist Monks in Phnom Penh

*BK2106032289 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Jun 89*

[Text] On the afternoon of 19 June at Vat Unnalaom, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, visited and cordially talked with about 1,000 monks and Buddhists in Phnom Penh.

On this occasion, the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers highlighted the all-around development and progress of the nation and society in more than 10 years and talked about recent events leading a solution to the Cambodian problem. The comrade also pointed out the spirit and activities of monks and Buddhists, in cooperation with our state authorities, in contributing to the achievement of various results, such as the building schools, hospitals, roads, and monasteries. The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers also pointed out that in the coming years the clergy and Buddhists should strive to further increase their activities to contribute to defending and building the country and effectively preventing the danger of genocide from returning to Cambodia for the second time.

Heng Samrin Receives Lao Military Delegation

*BK2006125189 Phnom Penh SPK in French
1115 GMT 20 Jun 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Jun (SPK)—Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and head of state of the State of Cambodia, received in Phnom Penh on 17 June a Lao military delegation led by Osakan Thammatheva, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the General Political Department of the Lao People's Army, who came to attend a conference of the General Political Departments of the two countries.

The Cambodian leader called the presence of this delegation an important contribution to the consolidation of the relations of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the two countries and particularly between the two armies.

President Heng Samrin talked about the all-round development of the Cambodian revolution during the past years, especially about the growth of the Armed Forces which must take care by themselves of the national defense duty, including the prevention of the return to power by the genocidal Pol Pot regime after the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops at the end of September this year.

The Cambodian leader recalled the efforts of the Cambodian party and government in the search for peace on the basis of the national reconciliation policy.

President Heng Samrin stressed that all the achievements of the Cambodian revolution cannot be separated from the material as well as moral assistance of the Lao party and Government.

In his answer, General Osakan Thammatheva said he was convinced that under the wise leadership of the Cambodian party and Government, the Cambodian people will win more and greater successes in all fields and that the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and multi-form cooperation between the two countries will further develop with each passing day.

Chea Sim Greet New Chairman of Lao Assembly
BK1706124389 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1110 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 17—Cambodian National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim has congratulated Nounhak Phoumsavan on his election as chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

His congratulatory message says: "We are convinced that in your new position, you will make ever bigger contributions to implementing the revolutionary tasks for the benefit of the Lao people and in conformity with the earnest desire of the whole mankind for peace and well-being.

"We highly appreciate all-sided achievements recorded by the heroic Lao people under clear-sighted leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party".

Chairman Chea Sim expressed his wish for further consolidation and development of the militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between Cambodia and Laos, especially between the two legislative organizations, in the interests of peace, security and social progress in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world.

Tie Banh Speaks on Army-People Solidarity Day
BK1906134489 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] On the occasion of the 38th traditional day of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces and the Army-People Solidarity Day, Comrade General Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense of the State of Cambodia, has sent a greetings message to cadres, male and female combatants, combatant-workers, and militiamen throughout the country. The message noted:

On this occasion, I would like to extend my commendation, permeated with sincere feeling of respect and affection, and best wishes to all comrades cadres, male and female combatants, militiamen, and combatant-workers who have strived to overcome all complex

difficulties and obstacles and made all kinds of sacrifice in carrying out all tasks with brilliant success, thus bringing immense victories in all aspects to our people and Angkor motherland.

I would like to express my gratitude to and wish all the comrade cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer army who have been making efforts to fulfill their noble internationalist duties in Cambodia.

The message continued:

Under the correct leadership of the genuine Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, the Cambodian People's Armed Forces, through countless tests and trials, have matured and developed both quantitatively and qualitatively and are capable of assuming the responsibility for the defense of the motherland and the achievements of the national society by themselves. This constitutes a great pride of our Cambodian People's Armed Forces which have succeeded the noble combat traditions of the Issarak Army—an army born of the people that fought for the interests of the people and which was loyal to the bond of militant solidarity of the three countries of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos in their cause of fighting the common enemy.

In the 1989 dry season, the comrades have arduously strived to continue expanding the combat traditions and the will to mastery and self-reliance, thus firmly defending our position of mastery along the border and inside the country and effectively ensuring security for the people. However, the journey that we must continue remains complicated, tense, and difficult because our enemy, despite its defeats and weakness, has stubbornly resorted to every means in an attempt to topple the state power of our State of Cambodia. Although our Cambodian party and state have the goodwill to seek a solution in line with our people's aspirations, still the enemy has not abandoned its schemes to bring back the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique which was toppled by our people in 1979 and which has been continuing cruel acts and launching even more perfidious maneuvers against our people.

In view of the above situation, at a time when our State of Cambodia is in a period in which fighting goes side by side with negotiation, and on this occasion of our army's glorious tradition, I would like to appeal to all cadres, male and female combatants, militiamen, and combatant-workers throughout the country to enhance the will to fight and be ready to fight. You must not be too appeased, complacent, and careless nor allow the enemy to be able to redress its advantage and strength.

You must be determined that to what extent of progress we have made with regard to the solution to the Cambodian problem, you must always strengthen your spirit and stance and be confident in the party-state leadership and, so long as the enemy still launches the activities which run counter to the people's interests and continues to oppose

the people and the state power of our State of Cambodia, you must broaden the combined forces and fight to smash both the military activities and the psychological warfare schemes of the enemy in a timely manner.

Moreover, I would like to appeal to all comrades who are cadres and male and female combatants of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces to enhance your spirit of vigilance, always be ready to fight, and fight even more effectively in response to the requirements of the current and future situation.

Meeting Marks Army Anniversary

BK2006122989 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1101 GMT
20 Jun 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 20—A mass meeting was held in Phnom Penh Monday to mark the 38th tradition day of the Kampuchean People's Army and the Army-People Solidarity Day (June 19).

Present on the presidium of the meeting, among others, were General Bou Thang, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the General Political Department of the Cambodian Armed Forces; Mat Ly, Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee, and president of the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions; Nguon Nhel, Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee and secretary of Phnom Penh Party Committee; Gen. Tie Banh, Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee, vice premier and minister of national defence; Gen. Sin Song, candidate Politburo member and deputy minister of interior; Osakan Thammatheva, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defence and head of the General Staff of the Lao People's Army; Colonel Phan Van Lang, Vietnamese military attaché to Kampuchea.

Members of the diplomatic corps in Phnom Penh were present.

Addressing the meeting, Defence Minister Tie Banh recalled the glorious history of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces over the past four decades and their militant solidarity with the fraternal revolutionary armies of Vietnam and Laos.

He attributed the growth of the Kampuchea army to the great efforts of entire Cambodian officers and soldiers and the devoted help of the entire Cambodian people with the effective assistance of the party, government, people and army of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal and friendly countries.

Minister Tie Banh expressed profound thanks of the Kampuchean people and army to Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet union, other fraternal and friendly countries and all

other peace-loving people and progressive movements over the world for their warm support and valuable assistance to the just cause of the Cambodian people.

Army Paper Comments

BK2006031789 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0452 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 19—The Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces (CRAF) [KPRAF—Khmer People's Revolutionary Armed Forces] are determined to fulfill their tasks of defending the country and the people from the danger of Pol Pot's return to power after Vietnamese forces's pullout from Cambodia, says the Cambodian Army paper "KANGTOAP PADEVOAT" in a recent editorial marking the 38th anniversary of the CRAF (June 19).

The paper says: Founded on June 19, 1951, the Issarak Army, the forerunner of the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces, has enjoyed confidence and support from the entire Cambodian people and obtained glorious victories in the struggle against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism for national liberation.

"However, after the victory over U.S. aggression in April 1975, the reactionary Pol Pot clique, hectic follower of Maoism, sought to usurp power and the leadership of the party, undermining the revolutionary gains, betraying Marxism-Leninism and the traditional militant solidarity and friendship among three Indochinese countries, starting a border war against Vietnam, and thrusting the whole Cambodian nation to the brink of genocide".

The paper recalls pride-worthy achievements made by the Cambodian people and their armed forces in the past ten years, attributing them to the correct leadership of the PRPK [People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea], the great efforts of the entire people, and army, and the wholehearted support and assistance from the armed forces and peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and all other progressive forces throughout the world.

"In face of the current situation, the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces will continue to strengthen their unity, promote their fighting spirit and combat capacity, and stand ready to defeat all wicked plots and moves of the enemy" the paper says in conclusion.

Delegation To Attend Pyongyang Youth Festival

BK1906060389 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0458 GMT
19 Jun 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 19—"A youth delegation of the State of Cambodia will attend the 13th World Youth and Students Festival to be held in Pyongyang early this July," said Sam Sundoeun, first secretary of the Youth Union of Cambodia, at a press conference held here last Saturday.

Sam Sundoeun brought out diverse activities of the Cambodian youth and students across the country in anticipation of the festival and their contributions to strengthening international solidarity among the young generations.

He said the Cambodian delegation will do its best at the festival to help the youths and students of the world better understand the real situation in Cambodia and render ever bigger support for the just cause of the people, especially the young generation of Cambodia.

60-Member Delegation Departs

BK2006122589 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1155 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 20—A 60-member delegation of the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea [PRYUK] left Phnom Penh this morning to attend the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students due to be held in Pyongyang, capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

The delegation is led by Sam Sundoeun, first secretary of the PRYUK.

Founded in 1956, the P.R.Y.U.K is a broad organization of Cambodian youth and students. It has made great efforts in organizing, educating and mobilizing the youth to carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned by the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea. There are now more than 50,000 union members who are now standing in the van of national defence and construction. They are always present at the most difficult jobs on the battlefields, at construction sites, on crop fields and in industrial factories. The First PRYUK National Congress was held in 1956 and the Second Congress took place in 1987.

Besides its tasks of contributing to the country's socio-economic rehabilitation and development, the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea has expended their international activities to win sympathy and support from the world youth for the just cause of the Cambodian people. Special mention should be made of its all-round cooperation with its counterparts of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and of their friendly ties with progressive and justice-loving youth organisations across the world. A member of the Executive Committees of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and of the International Union of Students, the Cambodian youth organization has over the past decade taken part in several international youth activities, notably the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow in 1985. These activities have helped strengthen the solidarity and friendship between the Cambodian youths and the young generation of other countries in the world in the

common struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and other forces of international reaction, against the nuclear arms race, for peace, stability and prosperity in the region and the world as a whole.

Party History Research Accord Signed With SRV *BK1606094589 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0417 GMT* *16 Jun 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 16—A document on Cambodia-Vietnam cooperation in the research of party history was signed in Phnom Penh during a recent visit to Cambodia by a delegation of the Institute for the Research of History of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Signatories were Chey Saphon, president of the Commission for the Research of History of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK]; and Trinh Nhu, president of the Commission for Research of History of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam].

Under the document, the two sides will organize a seminar here at the end of this year on the study and research of the history of the fraternal parties of the three Indochinese countries.

The Vietnamese delegation left Phnom Penh Wednesday after an eight-day visit. During its stay here, it attended a seminar on the history of the PRPK and had a cordial talks with Heng Samkai, member of the PRPK Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of Svay Rieng Province.

Chea Sim Receives Soviet History Research Group *BK1906121889 Phnom Penh SPK in English* *1103 GMT 19 Jun 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 19—Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchea Fatherland received in Phnom Penh last Saturday a Soviet delegation led by F.V. Vasilyevich, deputy director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism in charge of history research.

Chairman Chea Sim described the delegation's visit as an important contribution to the further development of all-around cooperation between the two countries, especially in history research. He pointed out the necessity to exchange experiences in historical research which, he said, would help the Cambodian side recollect and present the documents that were destroyed during the genocidal regime of Pol Pot.

Chairman Chea Sim voiced support for the result of the conference of the Soviet People's Deputies and the outcome of the implementation of the "perestroika" policy in the Soviet society.

For his part, F.V. Vasilyevich profoundly thanked the party, government and people of Cambodia for warm hospitality given to his delegation. He expressed his willingness to further consolidate cooperation with the Cambodian side, especially in helping train Cambodian history researchers.

Activities In Battambang Province Reported
BK1706143289 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In the 1988-89 dry season, the Armed Forces in Battambang Province launched mopping-up operations along the border and inside the defense perimeter, killing many enemy soldiers and seizing 236 weapons. The Armed Forces also took part in proselytizing work. By May 160 misled persons in the province had been persuaded to return. In this dry season, the province seized a total of 354 assorted weapons from the enemies. [Passage omitted]

Military Activities in Kompong Cham Reported
BK2106030489 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] In early 1989, units of armed forces in Kompong Cham Province made efforts to promote and take part in political education and army training. They actively and vigorously launched operations against the enemies and scored good results.

In fighting the enemies, we put 175 enemy soldiers out of action, including 77 killed on the battlefield and 95 wounded; 2 were taken prisoners. We also seized 22 assorted weapons, a large quantity of various types of ammunition, 2 boats, a field radio, 2 cameras, a car battery, 8 mines, and a quantity of other war materiel.

Radio Reports Armed Forces Activities
BK1906082389 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Jun 89

[Text] Between 28 May and 10 June, the enemy continued to fire 122-mm, 100-mm, DK-82, 75-mm, and [words indistinct] artillery shells into a number of points along the border areas in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provinces.

For example, at 2100 on 5 June, the enemy fired seven 122-mm shells into Mak Hoeun and seven DK-82 shells into an area south of Pailin, but they caused no damage.

In the same period, through their spirit of mastery, high determination, and clear differentiation of friend from foe, our people's armed forces in all localities launched search and destroy operations against the enemy, inflicting losses on them. For example, the Armed Forces of Banteay Meanchey Province launched sweep operations against the enemy along the border areas, killing 2,

capturing 22, and seizing a large quantity of war materiel. The armed forces of Prey Veng Province, in cooperation with the regular forces along the border areas, launched search and destroy operations against the enemy in an area 4 km northeast of Ampil. They killed two enemy elements, wounded five others, and seized three weapons.

In sum, our Armed Forces killed 15 enemy elements, captured 17, persuaded 81 others to surrender, and seized 41 weapons and a large quantity of war materiel.

Military, Political Work in Kompong Speu Viewed
BK1606083589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] A grand meeting was held at the office of the Kompong Speu Provincial Party Committee on 13 June to publicize the resolutions of the Second National Conference of Party Cadres and review the military, security, and political situation in the 1988-89 dry season.

Attending the meeting were Comrade Major General Chay Sangyun, member of the party Central Committee and commander of the 3d Military Region; Comrade Samrit Sakhan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the People's Committee of Kompong Speu Province; and 150 cadres from the provincial party committee and people's committee, district party secretaries and deputy secretaries, and district people's chairmen and vice chairmen, leaders of the provincial people's armed forces and district people's police forces, secretaries of the commune and precinct party chapters, and chiefs of offices throughout the province.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Samrit Sakhan underlined the efforts made by cadres, combatants, and people throughout the province in connection with the two tasks and three strategic goals of the party, thus enabling Kompong Speu Province to progress firmly. The comrade highly valued the all-around achievements scored by the province in the past more than 10 years, particularly in the 1988-89 dry season, thus reflecting our position of strength and of victory over the enemy.

Comrade Samrit Sakhan also exhorted all participants to listen attentively to the reports to be presented at the meeting and to discuss and exchange views thoroughly in order to draw good experiences from each other and enable the meeting to proceed successfully.

Over 1,700 Youths Join Army in Kompong Speu
BK1906141589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] In the 1st quarter of this year, more than 1,700 youths have volunteered to serve in the army ranks. In order to advance toward taking full responsibility for the tasks of national defense in place of the Vietnamese Army volunteers who will be repatriated by the end of September this year, all these youths have attentively

strived to build themselves with good army ethics and learn combat tactics so as to be able to effectively defend the motherland and ensure security for the people.

Recruitment Results in Kompong Thom Reported
BK1706143089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] From the beginning of 1989 to mid-May, Kompong Thom Province received over 1,000 youths who courageously volunteered to serve in the Army, including pupils who have just completed their studies and a number of young militiamen.

Of the seven districts in the province, Santuk, Prasat, and Balang Districts received volunteered youths in excess of the plan. Compared to the same period in 1988, this represents an increase of 258 youths. All the volunteered youths pledged to the State of Cambodia's party and state as well as to the people and the motherland to do their best and make all kinds of sacrifice to firmly defend the gains of society, the nation, and the state authorities, and to absolutely oppose the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime to our fine land of Angkor.

Many more youths and young students in various localities in Kompong Thom Province are currently putting their names down to carry out tasks to defend the motherland.

343 Misled Persons Return To Kompong Thom
BK1906140989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] In May this year, Kompong Thom Province welcomed 79 returnees who brought along 43 weapons and a large quantity of war materiel.

Among these returnees are 46 Pol Potists, 5 Sereikans, and 28 Moulinaka soldiers.

These returnees were accorded a warm welcome by the local party-state authorities and people. They have returned to their home towns and been reunited with their families.

In sum, during the first 5 months of this year, Kompong Thom Province persuaded 343 misled persons to return to the national society. They brought along 142 weapons and a quantity of war materiel and documents.

VODK Scoffs at Nguyen Co Thach Remark
BK2106022289 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Authorities Cannot Use the Puppets as a Smokescreen To Shirk Their Responsibility of Providing a Comprehensive Political Solution to the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] On 14 June in Geneva, SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that Vietnam cannot force Phnom Penh to obey its orders, and Phnom Penh can on

no account be flexible. This showed that the enemy Hanoi authorities do not genuinely agree with a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

The world is well aware that the Phnom Penh regime was propped up by Vietnam in the wake of the aggression against and occupation of Phnom Penh launched by Vietnamese forces. The regime has been under Vietnam's full control and management through its 50,000 administrative officials from top to bottom since early 1979. As for the puppet scum in Phnom Penh such as Heng Samrin, Hun Sen, and so on, they are nothing but the parrots who only recite what Vietnam has said. Those lackeys, on the one hand, have no rights in Vietnam's Phnom Penh regime; and on the other, they know nothing and do not have the capabilities of conducting state affairs. The worst part is, they cannot even prepare a very brief speech. They are simply the rubber-stamps of Vietnam's actions and decisions.

This is a well-known story in the world. As such, the Hanoi authorities cannot in any case use the puppets as cover to avoid their responsibility of providing an overall political solution to the Cambodian problem.

Instead, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam must:

1. Withdraw all its troops and other aggressor forces, including those in disguise, from Cambodia genuinely and unconditionally under the control and supervision of a UN international control mechanism [UN-ICM].
2. Dissolve the Vietnamese-installed puppet regime in Phnom Penh being backed by more than 250,000 Vietnamese forces and set up a provisional quadripartite coalition government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in order to organize general and free elections in Cambodia under the supervision of the UN-ICM.

If Hanoi disagrees to sincerely withdraw its troops from Cambodia and to dissolve the puppet regime, the world will continue to bring stronger pressure to bear on Vietnam until it is compelled to withdraw all its troops unconditionally and genuinely from Cambodia under the control and supervision of the UN-ICM and to comprehensively settle the Cambodian problem within the five-point peace framework initiated by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

CGDK Proposes Strategic Points for Supervision
BK1706084789 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Station commentary: "If Vietnam is Sincere About Withdrawing all its Aggressor Troops from Cambodia, it Must Not Be Afraid To Accept Effective Supervision and Control of the UN Control Mechanism"]

[Text] Le Mai, Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand, in his recent tearful statement in Bangkok lamented that the SRV did not want to bog itself down in Cambodia as the United States had previously done in Vietnam and that it would certainly withdraw its troops from Cambodia by September this year.

What was the Vietnamese envoy's purpose in staging this weepy and pitiful farce? This was to persuade people into believing that Vietnam would withdraw all its forces from Cambodia by this September for sure. However, various strategists and public opinion in the world held that they could not take this for granted. The Vietnamese military withdrawal whether genuine or not depends on efficient and strict control of the United Nations which is reliable and, in particular, can be trusted by the warring Cambodian parties.

The trustworthy international body at present is the United Nations which is playing a role of vital importance in solving various world conflicts.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] has proposed a UN control commission to verify the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The commission has at least 2,000 staff and sufficient facilities to carry out the control and supervision mission. The CGDK has also put forth the 26 strategic points throughout the country for the installations of the UN-ICM posts to monitor troop movements or armaments and ammunition shipments into Cambodia which must inevitably be passed through these strategic points. The 26 strategic points are:

First group of strategic points: Phnom Penh, Kompong Som, Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom.

Second group: Stung Treng, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng, Takeo, and Koh Kong.

Third group: Bavet, National Route 1, Kaam Samnar, lower Mekong River, Prek Chrey, Basak River, Phnum Den, National Route 2, Kampot, Leach (in Pursat Province), Samlot, Pailin, Route 10 (in Battambang Province), Sisophon (along National Route 5), Samraong (in Oddar-Meanchey Province), Choam Khsan (in Preah Vihear Province), Bar Keo (along Route 19 in Ratanakiri Province), Snuol (along Route 7), and Krek (in Kompong Cham Province).

The control at those points can efficiently verify and monitor withdrawals or dispatches of Vietnamese troops from and into Cambodia and is an effective measure to properly ensure safety, peace, and stability in the country.

If the Hanoi authorities are sincere about removing their forces from Cambodia, they must not, in any case, be afraid of such control and supervision. However, if they still persist in rejecting the proposed control and supervision, their gestures, no matter how weeping and pitiful they may be, will on no account be convincing. The international community will continue to bring stronger pressure to bear on Vietnam until it is compelled to genuinely withdraw its forces from Cambodia according to a specific timeframe and under correct and effective control and supervision of the UN control commission.

Soviets Advised To Drop SRV 'Burden'

BK2006063789 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Jun 89

["News commentary": "The Soviet Union Still Feeds Vietnam To Commit Aggression in Cambodia— This Is Why Soviet Military Expenditures Have Increased Four Times Over the Previous Years"]

[Text] On 5 May, CPSU leader Gorbachev told the Soviet Assembly that the Soviet military budget—which increased to \$125 billion in 1989—was four times more than that of previous years. Over \$2 billion of this budget went for assisting the Hanoi Vietnamese to commit aggression in Cambodia.

According to Gorbachev's statement, the Hanoi Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia, which has dragged on for more than 10 years, has wasted a lot of Soviet money. The Soviet Union has great problems feeding a puppet who is a bandit and aggressor in Southeast Asia. On the one hand, the Soviet economy has been drained, and on the other, the Soviet people and people the world over have denounced the Soviet Union's actions of squandering a large amount of Soviet money to feed the Hanoi Vietnamese bandits and aggressors in Cambodia.

Therefore, to lessen opposition from the Soviet people themselves and from people the world over, the Soviet Union should drop this heavy Vietnamese burden.

Cooperation Deemed Necessary

BK2106054489 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Jun 89

["News commentary": "Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality Cannot Be Restored in Southeast Asia Without an Equitable and Definitive Settlement of the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] On 18 June at the security conference in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, SRV Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co said that Vietnam agreed with the ASEAN states' proposal to turn the Southeast Asian region into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality.

The high-ranking ASEAN committee in charge of studying the security issue firmly believed that the transformation of Southeast Asia into a neutral zone could not be achieved without the Soviet Union's cooperation and without peace in Cambodia.

It is very well known that the expansionist Soviet superpower has its military bases in Vietnam, especially at Cam Ranh and Da Nang bays. These naval bases have been constantly expanded. At present, the Soviet's modern warships and submarines are equipped with nuclear arsenals and are docked at Cam Ranh naval base. Moreover, the Soviet Union has sophisticated war

planes and bombers capable of conducting activities in the southern part of Australia, and also reconnaissance planes and radar stations which are able to monitor military maneuvers in the whole region.

This is the major obstacle toward establishing Southeast Asia as a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality. Another main stumbling block is the decade-old invasion and occupation of Cambodia jointly implemented by Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The latter continues to supply all kinds of tanks, artillery, armaments, and ammunition for Vietnam to further its aggression against and occupation of Cambodia. As for the Vietnamese, they continue to maintain over 100,000 troops and thousands of officials in Cambodia to further keep the country under their full and direct control. If these issues are not comprehensively, equitably, and definitively settled, Southeast Asia can never be turned into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality.

It is said that if Vietnam agrees with ASEAN, it must take appropriate concrete measures to settle the issues. In particular, it must directly participate in formulating an overall and definitive settlement to the Cambodian problem in order to restore Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and neutrality, and to allow, once again, the Cambodian people to exert their rights to self-determination.

Nonetheless, to settle the Cambodian problem, Vietnam must:

1. Unconditionally and genuinely withdraw all its troops and other aggressor forces from Cambodia under the control and supervision of the UN international control mechanism.

2. Dissolve the Vietnamese-installed puppet regime in order to set up a provisional quadripartite coalition of national reconciliation headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and to allow the Cambodian people from all walks of life and political tendencies to freely cast their votes to elect a Cambodian Government and leaders in accordance with their wishes.

Vietnam's verbal commitment to withdraw troops from Cambodia and to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality, is absolutely unacceptable to the people and countries of the region. This is because they have clearly seen that Vietnam's full occupation of Laos, the aggression against and occupation of Cambodia at present by hundreds of thousands of its troops, and the Soviet Union's naval bases at Cam Ranh and Da Nang are the imminent and most serious danger to their existence.

Sihanouk's Five-Point Peace Plan Supported
BK2006042589 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Station commentary: "Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Five-Point Peace Plan and the Modalities for Implementing It Are Clear and Complete and Will Ensure Genuine Vietnamese Troop Pullout From Cambodia and Also Ensure That No One Cambodian Party Seizes Power Alone"]

[Text] On 14 June, Soviet Ambassador to Thailand Anatoliy Valkov tried to frighten others about the so-called danger of the Khmer Rouge returning to power alone. What is the Soviet Union's purpose in this kind of propaganda?

In Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace proposal and the modalities for implementing this peace plan it is said that following the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia under the supervision of the UN International Control Commission [ICC] and after the simultaneous dissolution of the puppet regime and the State of Democratic Kampuchea, an equal four-party provisional government will be set up to organize general and free elections in Cambodia under the supervision of the UN ICC. To ensure that the party of Democratic Kampuchea or any other Cambodian party do not seize power alone, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] proposes the disarmament of the Armed Forces of all four Cambodian parties leaving only 10,000 armed men in each party within the framework of a provisional four-party national army. The CGDK also proposes the dispatch of UN International Peacekeeping Forces [IPF] to Cambodia. This UN IPF has the task of safeguarding peace in Cambodia to prevent a civil war following Vietnam's withdrawal and also of ensuring that one party does not seize power by force. Therefore, this five-point peace plan and the modalities for implementing it are comprehensive and clear and will ensure that Vietnamese troops are genuinely withdrawn from Cambodia and that no one Cambodian party seizes power alone.

This proposal has been supported by many peace- and justice-loving countries. However, the Soviet Union, which has cooperated with Vietnam in committing aggression against Cambodia, rejected this proposal. It has rejected the UN ICC supervision of Vietnamese troops withdrawal from Cambodia, the setting up of an equal four-party provisional government, and also the dispatch of the UN IPK to Cambodia. Thus, is the Soviet Union afraid that the Khmer Rouge will return to power alone or does it have other ulterior and dark motives in trying to frighten people about the Khmer Rouge?

The entire world is aware that Vietnam and the Soviet Union have cooperated in committing aggression against Cambodia to annex the latter into Vietnam's Indochinese federation. Vietnam and the Soviet Union can use this federation to push further ahead in accordance with

Vietnam's regional expansionist strategy and the Soviet Union's global expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. However, Vietnam and the Soviet Union have failed to annex Cambodia because the Cambodian people and Cambodian national resistance forces, with Democratic Kampuchea as the core force, have vigorously and most persistently been fighting the Vietnamese on the battlefield. This is why the Soviet Union and Vietnam have been trying to frighten people in their propaganda in order:

1. To isolate the strong Cambodian force which is fighting the Vietnamese to prevent them from annexing Cambodia and from achieving their above-stated goal.
2. To try to divert international public opinion from the key issue, namely the genuine withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, and instead turn to finding measures to prevent the Khmer Rouge from returning to power alone.

However, the whole world clearly realizes that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan and the modalities for implementing this plan will solve every aspect of the Cambodian problem, including the issue of Vietnamese troop pullout from Cambodia and that of preventing the Khmer Rouge or any one Cambodian party from seizing power alone. Therefore, what remains to be done is to unite and pressure Vietnam and the Soviet Union to solve the Cambodian problem by accepting the five-point peace plan and the modalities implementing it. Once the Cambodian problem is solved in accordance with this plan, Cambodian, Southeast Asia, and the Asia-Pacific region will enjoy peace and stability.

VODK Reports Vietnamese Looting of Timber
BK1806043489 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] During the past several months, the Hanoi authorities have intensified their looting of Cambodian timber.

1. In Mondolkiri Province, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors forced Cambodian people to fell more than 2,000 cubic meters of logs and valuable timber and sent them to Vietnam by Routes 19, 14, and 13.
2. In Preah Vihear Province, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors forced our people to fell 4,000 cubic meters of logs and valuable timber and transported them by Route 12 via Kompong Thom Town to the Sen River. These logs and timber were later forwarded to Tonle Sap Lake and towed to Vietnam via the Mekong River.

This is clear evidence that while implanting their forces and hiding a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and war materiel in Cambodia, the Hanoi authorities have intensified their looting of Cambodia's property and national resources everywhere. They have sent a large quantity of these valuable resources to Vietnam every day.

The Cambodian people, National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, and the other Cambodian patriotic resistance forces will not allow the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their lackeys and puppets to realize their abominable schemes. All of them have jointly struggled and successively frustrated this looting scheme of the Vietnamese enemy, ringleader of the aggressors in Southeast Asia.

Indonesia

Suharto Wants Common ASEAN Stand on Cambodia
BK1906123789 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1112 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Jakarta, June 19 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto stated here Monday [19 June] that the six ASEAN member countries need to have a common stand in facing the upcoming international conference on Kampuchea due to be held in Paris.

The president made the statement during his meeting with Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, who reported to the head of state about the planned ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Brunei Darussalam next month and his visit to New Zealand. Minister Alatas is scheduled to leave here for New Zealand on Tuesday for several days visit.

President Suharto, according to Alatas, hoped that the ASEAN foreign ministers in their meeting in Brunei Darussalam could set a common stand on the Kampuchean issue to enable ASEAN to attend the Paris conference on Kampuchea with a single stand and position.

Answering a question on whether there is a difference of opinion among ASEAN member countries on the political settlement to the Kampuchean issue, the minister firmly stated that there is no such difference of opinion within ASEAN.

He also disclosed that from July 1 to 2, 1989, the ASEAN senior officials will hold a meeting in Brunei Darussalam to prepare agenda for the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting scheduled for July 3-4, also in Brunei Darussalam.

The meeting, he went on, will be followed by a series of meetings between the ASEAN foreign ministers and ASEAN's dialogue partners—the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the European Economic Community (EEC) and Canada—from July 6 to 8.

He also reported to the head of state about the results of the recent international conference on Indochinese refugees held in Geneva, June 13-14.

Alatas said that the conference agreed to seek an effort to prevent illegal departure of the refugees from their country to other states.

He said that ASEAN has adopted a regional mechanism to determine the status of refugees through a screening

The screening will be conducted to determine whether the Indochinese refugees are political ones or merely ordinary immigrants, Ali Alatas said.

The Geneva conference which was attended by delegates from 56 countries and chaired by Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar, was initiated and prepared by ASEAN a year before. Ali Alatas said that the objective of the conference is to reach a new consensus on Indochinese asylum seekers.

Foreign Minister Leaves for New Zealand
BK2006122189 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas today left Jakarta for New Zealand for a working visit which will last until Friday [23 June]. The Foreign Affairs Department in Jakarta said that Foreign Minister Ali Alatas's first visit to the South Pacific country is aimed, among other things, at enhancing bilateral relations between the two countries. He and his New Zealand counterpart will also discuss several issues concerning the existence of ASEAN because New Zealand is a dialogue partner of ASEAN. [passage omitted]

East Timorese Seek Asylum at Japanese Embassy
OW2006041189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0024 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Jakarta, June 20 KYODO—Two students from East Timor entered the Japanese Embassy here Monday and asked for political asylum, embassy officials said.

The students, who are studying at a university on the Indonesian island of Bali, are the first ever East Timorese to ask for asylum at the embassy, the officials said.

Japanese officials are reportedly trying to persuade the students to drop their request for asylum.

East Timor, a former Portuguese colony, was invaded by Indonesian troops in 1975 and integrated into Indonesia in 1976. The integration has not been recognized by the United Nations.

Portugal still claims sovereignty over East Timor and has accused the Indonesian authorities of human rights violations in the area at the United Nations.

An East Timor group, Fretilin [Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor], is fighting for independence for the territory.

In 1986, four East Timorese students belonging to Fretilin asked for political asylum at the Dutch Embassy in Jakarta but their request was turned down, Japanese sources said.

Alatas on Students' Situation

BK2006095589 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0930 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Jakarta, June 20 (OANA-ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said the government is prepared to hold a dialogue with the six East Timorese students, who had asked for help from the Japanese Embassy and the Vatican Nuncio here to get passports for them to go to Portugal, for a settlement of their case.

Answering reporters' questions, Alatas confirmed that he had received reports from the Japanese Embassy and the Vatican Nuncio that two East Timorese students are at the Japanese Embassy and four more at the Vatican Nuncio.

Their motives are not yet clear, Alatas said. He said he had only been informed that the students had asked for asylum at the two embassies.

The two embassies, according to Alatas, had told the students that their requests could not be granted and they had instead been asked to discuss their problems with Indonesian officials.

"They are still at the embassies, and this morning government officials had tried to meet them in order to know their motives and even to ask them to leave the embassies with good intention," Alatas said.

They need not have gone to the foreign embassies, Alatas added. The government will do all it can to settle their problems, he said.

Asked whether the students' action is related to Bishop Belo's letter to the UN secretary general, the minister said, "No."

"I think, they get wrong information. However, I really still do not know what made them go to the embassies."

Most of the students are from the Udayana University.

"Let's wait and see," the foreign minister added.

According to Alatas, to get political asylum, they have to prove that they have been oppressed politically.

"It could be that they just want to travel abroad as had happened with four East Timorese students who sought for passports at the Dutch Embassy several years ago," the minister said.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas is scheduled to leave for New Zealand Tuesday evening for a three-day visit to reciprocate his New Zealand counterpart, Russell Marshall's visit to Indonesia last year.

Alatas explained that during his visit he will mainly discuss preparations on the topics to be discussed at a meeting between ASEAN and New Zealand to be held in Brunei early July.

The ASEAN foreign ministers will hold a meeting in Brunei, and it will be followed by a meeting between the ASEAN foreign ministers and the regional organization's dialogue partners, including New Zealand.

Since 1988, Indonesia has been entrusted to become the coordinating country for the ASEAN dialogue with its partner New Zealand in connection with the planned Brunei meeting.

Red Cross Social Program in East Timor Hailed

BK2106045089 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0418 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Jakarta, June 21 (OANA-ANTARA)—President of Portugal's Red Cross, Luiz Gonzaga Ribeiro, has expressed his appreciation to the Indonesian Red Cross for its cooperation in handling social and humanitarian problems in East Timor.

The Executive Board of the Indonesian Red Cross announced Tuesday [20 June] that Ribeiro's letter was sent on June 12 and addressed to the general chairman of the Indonesian Red Cross, Dr H. Ibnu Sutowo.

Given social and political changes in East Timor, many inhabitants have moved and were separated from their families, which also affect other social and human problems, he said.

To cope with the problems, under an agreement between the Indonesian and Portuguese Governments, until March 1989 as many as 76 families or 557 people of former Portuguese Government officials have been sent from Dili to Portugal. Aside from that, efforts have also been made to reunite 246 East Timorese who have been separated from their families in Portugal.

The reunion also took place for 197 East Timorese with their families who now live in Australia and other regions in East Timor.

Other social efforts made by the Indonesian Red Cross in East Timor is to provide relief aid and medical services for children, mothers, and families.

Laos

Kaysone Phomvihane Meets With Diplomats

BK2106135289 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] This morning, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chatted with participants at the fifth seminar of Lao diplomats currently being held in Vientiane.

During the meeting, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, speaking on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, hailed the fifth seminar of Lao diplomats and pointed out the position and significance of this meeting. He said it was the first meeting of its kind in which efforts have been made to encourage participants to adopt work forms and methods that conform to the new concept, aimed at raising the degree of their understanding and appreciation of the party and state's line and policy on international affairs. Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane gave firm advice to the diplomats on the consolidation and improvement of organizational apparatuses in the sphere of international affairs work, aimed at increasing the efficiency of work performance in this field.

The comrade general secretary also clearly pointed out the reality in the world and in this region, which is in favor of our national development. Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane stressed that all participants should more firmly grasp and acknowledge the characteristics of the revolution in our country—for example, the upgrading of the popular democratic system; the line, plans, and policies on socioeconomic development; and the subjective need to expand foreign relations to serve the two strategic tasks at one time when the world and regional situation as well as the situation in our country have changed and are rapidly changing.

The comrade general secretary gave important advice to the comrade diplomats engaging in international affairs work to uphold and promote democracy both in depth and width, to hold aloft a sense of political responsibility and a sense of vigilance toward organizations and strict discipline, and to strive to engage in self-training to raise the standard of their diplomatic ethics and revolutionary virtues to deserve the trust of the party and state.

The seminar of Lao diplomats was concluded on the afternoon of the same day after 9 full days of deliberations. Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs minister, in the capacity of chairman of the seminar, delivered a speech officially closing the meeting.

Phoun Sipaseut Greets DPRK Counterpart

BK2106131089 Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT
21 Jun 89

[Text] Vientiane, June 21 (KPL)—Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC [Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee], vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, on June 20 sent a telegram of greetings to his Korean counterpart, Kim Yong-nam.

The telegram, sent on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the diplomatic establishment between the two countries, expressed satisfaction over the development

of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and international socialism for the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

The telegram also expressed the Lao people's support to the peaceful initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in reunifying the country.

The telegram wished for a further development of friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries for the interests of the peoples of the two countries, for peace and socialism. It also wished the Korean people more success in materialising the Third 7-Year Plan of the Workers' Party of Korea and in peacefully reunifying the country.

Editorial Hails Cambodian Army on Anniversary
BK2106085789 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0430 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Editorial: "Wholeheartedly Salute And Greet the 38th Founding Anniversary of the Cambodian People's Army"]

[Text] Today, 19 June 1989, marks the 38th founding anniversary of the Cambodian People's Army. On this significant historical day of the Cambodian Army and people, as comrades and brothers fighting in the same trench against common enemies for a long time, the Lao Army and people would like to wholeheartedly extend salutations, greetings, and best wishes of special solidarity to the fraternal Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF].

Thirty-eight years ago, when the movement of revolutionary struggle of the fraternal Cambodian people against the French colonialist war of aggression and occupation reached a climax, on 19 June 1951, the Issarak Army was organized and equipped with arms for the first time in Kompong Chavang, Sre Ambel District, Kampot Province, to serve the Cambodian revolution. It was established in accordance with the resolution of the provisional central liberation committee with Comrade Son Ngoc Minh as chairman. This Army served as the core force for the Cambodian people to carry out their armed revolutionary struggle.

Since its founding, the Issarak Army continuously and heroically carried out its struggle and scored many outstanding victories in the struggle against the French colonialists. Adhering to the glorious cause of revolutionary struggle of the Issarak Army, various Cambodian revolutionary armed forces, together with the multiethnic Cambodian people, heroically carried out the struggle against the imperialists and their henchmen, thereby achieving a great victory in completely liberating the whole country on 17 April 1975. Following that, in light of the genocidal danger created by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, various genuine cadres and combatants—good children of the Cambodian people—

were compelled to resume the revolution. Assisted by the Vietnamese people's armed forces, the various Cambodian people's armed forces urgently dismantled the yoke imposed by the counterrevolutionaries, and completely liberated the whole country. On 7 January 1979, the People's Republic of Kampuchea—today's State of Cambodia—was established, ushering in a new era of independence, freedom, and advance to socialism in the beautiful land full of the tradition of undaunted struggle.

Over 10 years have passed under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], and along with the survival and the building of a new life for the entire nation, the Cambodian People's Army has incessantly developed and matured, both in terms of quantity and quality. Closely coordinating with the Vietnamese volunteer soldiers, it has wiped out and dismantled the shattered Pol Pot troops and other counterrevolutionary forces, defeating the dark schemes of the imperialists who have sought to oppose and sabotage the Cambodian revolution, and thus securely defended the revolutionary gains. At present, the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces have been increasingly developed and strengthened. They have become the forces guaranteeing the achievement of significant steps in the development of the Cambodian revolution. The various armed forces, which are composed of the regular armed forces, regional armed forces, and militia-guerrillas, have maintained fine traditions, closely associated with the people, and maintained an ever higher level of developed combat tactics and strategy. Various units in the Cambodian people's armed forces, together with the multiethnic Cambodian people, have overcome various obstacles and fulfilled all tasks in defending the fatherland and maintaining political tranquillity and security and social order. At present, the Cambodian People's Army is advancing in accordance with the requirements of its revolutionary cause. It has heroically fought while regularly paying attention to training and studying in accordance with geographic conditions, encouraged the people's movements, vigorously boosted the economic and national construction task, and consolidated national defense, as a result of which the Cambodia state has been daily strengthened and the Cambodian people have gained confidence in, cherished, and supported their revolutionary army—a new-style army which has been led, educated, trained, and tempered by the KPRP. This has been clearly seen through the glorious traditions of the heroic nation. It has maintained a lofty spirit of sacrifice in the interest of the cause of building a peaceful and independent Cambodian fatherland advancing to socialism.

Lao-Vietnamese-Cambodian militant alliance is a time-honored tradition that has been tempered in the flames of war. It is the invincible force of the three Indochinese countries and cannot be crushed by any enemy. In the history of the difficult and hard revolutionary struggle, the armies and peoples of the three countries have fought shoulder to shoulder and together won victories. The

Lao Army and people are very proud over the various great, firm, and all-round achievements scored by the Cambodian people and consider them as their own. On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Cambodian people's army, the Lao People's Army is proud to have a good friend like the Cambodian People's Army fighting in the same trench. We are convinced that under the KPRP's leadership, the special solidarity between the two nations and two armies of Laos and Cambodia will be incessantly promoted and expanded in depth so as to together fulfill their obligations in defending the revolutionary fruits in each country to contribute to safeguarding peace and stability in this part of the world.

We wish the KPRAF new, ever greater successes in defending the country as well as in carrying out the cause of building their army in accordance with the resolution of the Fifth KPRP Congress.

Philippines

Manglapus To Discuss U.S. Bases on UK Visit
HK2006100789 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 19 Jun 89 p 7

[Text] The future of the U.S. bases in the country is one of the issues British officials are expected to bring up with Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus during his current goodwill visit to London, a British embassy official said.

Britain, a member of the European Community and one of the prospective donors to the Philippine Aid Plan, is concerned over the future of the U.S. bases here because it views the bases as a stabilizing factor in the region, said the embassy official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

He told the CHRONICLE that British officials were particularly interested in whether Manglapus will head the Philippine panel to the bases talks expected to begin sometime this year.

Manglapus headed the Philippine panel to the bases negotiations last year, which nearly collapsed after both sides could not agree on several sticky points of the agreement, including the compensation package.

Critics had expressed disappointment that the Philippine side settled for only \$982 million instead of its earlier demand of more than \$2 billion as a two-year compensation for the bases.

The next round of talks will determine if the Philippines would extend the stay of the bases beyond September 1991 when the Military Bases Agreement (MBA) expires.

Envoy Claims Laurel Briefed on Soviet ICBM's
HK2106041589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 21 Jun 89 p 6

[By Julius Fortuna]

[Text] A top Soviet Official had told Vice President Salvador Laurel that in a war with the United States, it would take 15 to 30 minutes for Soviet nuclear missiles to reach U.S. bases in the Philippines, Ambassador Alejandro Melchor Jr. said yesterday, obviously referring to Clark and Subic and other American military facilities in Asia.

In a telex to Manila, Ambassador to Moscow Alejandro Melchor Jr. said Yuriy Vorontsov, Soviet deputy foreign minister, made this remark to Laurel in the presence of the Soviet ambassador to Manila and two other Soviet officials.

"These U.S. bases (in the Philippines) are targeted by Soviet ICBMs in case anything happens," Melchor said in the telex, recalling details of the meeting between Laurel and Vorontsov.

Melchor said the meeting was held in the Kremlin at 3:30 PM on July 12 last year when the Philippine official visited Moscow.

Melchor clarified that Vorontsov made no mention of Clark and Subic as specific targets of Soviet ICBMs in his discussion with Laurel, contrary to a June 12 report by a wire agency.

Earlier, Soviet Ambassador to Manila Oleg Sokolov told reporters Soviet military planners have deployed those Soviet missiles purely for defense.

Although "they are not intended against the Filipino people...it is important to crush these bases so as not to have additional source of attack against Soviet territory," Melchor said in the telex, quoting Vorontsov.

Melchor quoted Vorontsov as having said that the "aim of Soviet missiles is to counter any military threat to the USSR."

Soviet missiles poised against Asian targets, are "not stoppable, not even by SDI (Strategic Defense Initiative)," said Vorontsov, referring to the American Star Wars program.

"Defense against ICBMs is impossible since there is only between 15-30 minutes from the time the missile is launched until it hits its target," Vorontsov said, as quoted by Melchor.

Melchor said that before he filed his report to Manila on the Laurel-Vorontsov meeting, he had crosschecked his version of the meeting with several sources. He added that it can be further verified with Ambassador Sokolov.

Melchor, who was ordered to vacate his post last week, said that he has asked Acting Foreign Secretary Manuel Yan to give him sixty days to wind up his business in Moscow, but would proceed with his court action against the DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs].

Melchor also informed DFA that he will leave Moscow June 30 for medical treatment, and await for the decision of the Supreme Court.

He said that he will be out of Moscow during the visit of Foreign affairs Secretary Rual S. Manglapus, scheduled on the third week of July.

No Bail for Rowe Murder Suspect; Manhunt Begins
HK2106044989 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] The Philippine Constabulary-Criminal Investigation Service has launched an intensive manhunt for six people implicated in the murder of U.S. Army Colonel James Rowe last 21 April. The six persons were identified by Donato Continente, a messenger for the PHILIPPINE COLLEGIAN at the University of the Philippines [UP], who confessed to having monitored Rowe's movements. However, UP and PHILIPPINE COLLEGIAN officials were concerned about the way the arrest of Continente was carried out.

Meanwhile, the Quezon City Prosecutor's Office did not recommend bail for the temporary release of Donato Continente. It explained that the no-bail recommendation it issued for Continente was because he is charged with murder and frustrated murder. At the same time, the University of the Philippines stated that Continente is not a student at the university but a mere messenger for the PHILIPPINE COLLEGIAN.

Government To Give Asylum to Chinese Refugees
HK2106102789 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] The Aquino government will be forced to give asylum to 18 Chinese nationals who have arrived in the country as political refugees from mainland China because of the turmoil in Beijing.

Immigration Commissioner Miriam Defensor Santiago has allowed the refugees to stay temporarily in the country pending verification of their status by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR].

In a news conference held at the Commission on Immigration and Deportation [CID], Santiago said that the UNHCR is the body responsible for certifying the status of refugees and thus providing them with protection in accordance with the refugee convention of which the Philippines is a signatory. According to Santiago, if the 18 Chinese are refugees, they will not be sent back to

mainland China because under the refugee convention, the Philippines cannot repatriate refugees back to a country where they face persecution for their political beliefs.

Here is the statement by immigration chief Santiago:

[Begin recording in English in progress] ...in China. At the same time, I cannot send them onward to Taiwan, which according to them, was their ultimate destination, because I am told that under the Taiwan government regulations, a Chinese national from mainland China will be admitted to Taiwan only if he has spent 5 years as a permanent resident in a third country.

Since there is no authority on the part of the Philippine Government to compel Taiwan to accept any individual coming from us, I have no authority to order their voluntary departure or their deportation to Taiwan either. [end recording]

At the same time, a representative of the Pacific Economic and Cultural Center, which oversees Taiwan affairs in the country, said that Taiwan will not accept any Chinese nationals. It was learned that mainland Chinese will be granted residence rights in Taiwan only after they have resided in another country for at least 5 years. Hence, the group of 18 Chinese cannot be allowed into Taiwan.

In a sworn statement issued to the CID by two of the 18 Chinese nationals, they said that their group had wanted to go to Taiwan, but their boat landed instead in the Philippines. The group was brought to Lieutenant Jesus Pobleta, Batanes provincial commander, and then turned over to the CID. The 18 refugees are all fishermen. The oldest is 54 years old and the youngest, 14 years old.

Official Spells Out Goals of Aquino Europe Tour
HK2006104789 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] President Aquino will work for the legalization of the status of 12,400 Filipinos working illegally in West Germany. To Sel Baisa for more reports:

[Begin recording] This was announced by Press Secretary Adolf Azcuna during a press briefing on the president's forthcoming visit to Europe. Mrs Aquino is to visit the FRG, France, and Belgium.

Mr Azcuna reported that there are 50,000 Filipinos in these three countries. Most of them do not have working visas and are thus deprived of social security benefits. He said that President Aquino will ask the FRG Government to grant amnesty to the Filipino workers and will also work for a social security agreement for them.

Azcuna also said that the president's European tour is designed to promote trade with the three countries she will be visiting. She will also seek support for the Philippine Aid Plan, whose pledging session is scheduled for 3 July in Tokyo. [end recording]

French, FRG Envoys on Investments

HK2106024389 *Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog*
0200 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Foreign investments are expected to flow into the country after President Corazon Aquino visits France and West Germany next month. This was stated by French Ambassador Jacques Le Blanc and German Ambassador Peter Scholz. According to the German envoy, the two countries plan to sign a \$60-million cooperation agreement during Aquino's visit. He said that the president's visit is beneficial to his country.

Military Says NPA Forms Suicide Squad

HK2006095789 *Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR*
in English 19 Jun 89 p 2

[By Raffy Viray]

[Text] The New People's Army (NPA) has organized a suicide squad to wipe out military installations as a desperate move to regain its foothold and dwindling public support in Bataan. Col. Liberato A. Manuel, commander of the army's 702nd infantry brigade based in Barangay Camacho, Balanga town, said documents seized from the two slain rebels in an encounter with government troopers in Barangay Nagbalayong, Morong town recently showed the secret plan to organize a highly-trained squad for the suicide attack missions. Captured documents also disclosed a detailed plan by the NPA to strike at the army's special operations team (SOT) located near the Samal town hall. The 30-man platoon has established a detachment in an elementary school ground, Manuel told newsmen. Manuel claimed that the subversive movement in the province lacks public support due to monthly revolutionary excessive taxation imposed by NPA. The NPA, in the past, had P [peso] 1 million annual tax provided by some 30,000 fishermen in the 11 coastal towns of Bataan. "The deployment of SOTs in more than 40 barangays considered as NPA-influenced had wrought havoc to the subversives," he added. Military intelligence reports showed that about 100 fully-armed NPAs including the dreaded Sparrow unit are operating in Bataan.

Columnist Criticizes Left's New Strategy

HK1006085989 *Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE*
in English 10 Jun 89 p 4

["Heart and Mind" column by Paulynn P. Sicam:
"Doubting the Left's New Strategy"]

[Text] An interview in last week's issue of the "FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW" with Celso Minguez, a senior Communist Party cadre in Sorsogon,

brought some disturbing news from the front. It is disturbing because it reveals a tendency among some persons in the movement to play god.

The movement, Minguez is reported to have said, is ready to sacrifice the lives of its legal allies to achieve its goals. The occasion was a discussion of the underground Left's new strategy of killing prominent targets, especially those whose death would bring home the message to Americans that they should leave the Philippines.

This strategy was inaugurated last April with the murder of Col. Nick Rowe near the Jusmag [Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group] compound in Quezon City. Justifying that spectacular ambush, Minguez said, "We resist intervention. We have to strike. If we don't strike, it is irresponsibility to the people." The murder, he added, was "a message to the American people" that they are making the Philippines another Vietnam.

Backing up the propaganda value of the Rowe killing is a letter sent by the National Democratic Front (NDF) in Utrecht, Netherlands to the American people urging them to mount protests at home against the continued stay of the U.S. bases in the Philippines. The NDF seems to anticipate a time when the American youth will be so incensed about American intervention in the Philippines that they will begin storming their campuses and burning themselves in the middle of the street in protest. Just like the 1960s and the 1970s.

Of course, the NDF will see to it that American intervention escalates by raising the stakes and heightening the insurgency war to the point of endangering American interests in the country. This anyway is what the Communist Party seems to invite with its new strategy.

We have yet to see a follow up as stunning as the Rowe murder but we suspect that more rational minds within the movement have intervened on behalf of their legal forces who will bear the brunt of the retaliation that is sure to follow. As we have seen time and again, the human rights and political personalities of the legal Left are the natural targets of military and paramilitary forces itching to get back at the unseen Sparrow killers in the urban centers.

Because it has become too hot for them out in the open, many activists have made themselves scarce. Some have found safer climes abroad. Others have been forced into a life underground where they are most welcome, said Minguez, because "we need cadres in the armed struggle."

And, if they stay above ground and are killed, then the blood of their sacrifice will nourish the growth of the revolution. Their reward will come after final victory, when, like in Beijing, a street or a plaza can be named after them and their exploits will be written in the annals of the revolution.

You've got to be a real romantic revolutionary to fall for such a line. And it doesn't come as a surprise that there are still those who do. But what about those who don't?

What should the underground do about their allies who believe in freedom, justice and democracy as promised by the NDF but do not approve of the violent path taken by the New People's Army (NPA)? What about the heads of families who want to be with their spouses and children but cannot because the party's new strategy has left them no choice but to disappear?

What about those generic open Leftists who are not even affiliated with the underground but who, to the undiscerning eyes of the military and paramilitary groups, are Red nevertheless? Don't they realize there are different degrees of commitment to the cause?

And what about the legal struggle? Who will be left to carry the issues of the underground—most of which are valid, by the way—in the legal arena?

I pity my friends in the legal Left. Major decisions on their fate are being made by people who have not consulted them at all. But Minguez has an explanation for that as well: "When people are forced to side—to go to the revolutionary camp, or go to the reactionary camp—it is not the doing of certain persons. It is the doing of the struggle."

The struggle. To the revolutionary, it is supreme. And he does not argue with its demands. But what about those who want to draw the line somewhere?

When I met Ka [Comrade] Aries, the rebel surrenderee from Quezon two weeks ago, he said that the movement had no soul. In the simplified dogma that he learned in camp, Aries was told that a true communist did not believe in God or in ghosts, and that the cause was higher than anything else—including one's family. Aries paid the price of being a communist three times—when his brother and father were executed on suspicion of being military informants, and last year when his wife, Ka Bing, turned him in for allegedly being a traitor.

Today, he is one bitter man who just wants to see the movement answer for all the sufferings they made him go through.

NDF Rejects Peace Zone Plan as 'Unrealistic'
HK1506131589 Manila THE MANILA TIMES
in English 13 Jun 89 pp 1, 6

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] has rejected the creation of peace zones as a solution to the armed conflict between communist guerrillas and the military, calling it "unrealistic."

The NDF, however, reiterated its willingness to discuss ways of achieving lasting peace with all "sincerely interested parties."

In an editorial in the January-February issue of the NDF official publication *LIBERATION*, copies of which were distributed only recently to media, the revolutionary movement said it was unrealistic to appeal to both the military and the New People's Army to lay down their guns in designated zones to they can negotiate on how to achieve lasting peace.

Well-disguised trap?

"What protection would there be for an imprudent revolutionary walking into a well-disguised trap?" the NDF asked.

It also said that even if the armed combatants were to leave or stop fighting in the peace zones, the conditions that gave rise to the war would not be solved.

"The peace that we want to win is not the ominous stillness of an untrodden minefield. It must be peace based on justice, guaranteed by the masses' contentment and upheld by the nation's sovereign will," the NDF said.

The NDF claimed that some political groups urging for peace zones in areas of armed conflict "merely want to push an anti-revolutionary line by harping on the middle forces' fear of violence."

The front said its "steadfast advocacy of the basic, long-term interests of the overwhelming majority of the people shall serve to show up those who are mere opportunists, and win more people to the side of the revolution."

Lasting peace

The revolutionary group reiterated its willingness to discuss the attainment of a just and lasting peace with "all sincerely interested parties," and encouraged all legal national democratic forces to dialogue with other political forces to work for a lasting peace.

NDF claimed that it was building peace by waging the national democratic revolution which it added, aims to overturn and transform repressive structures and develop new structures that allow democracy and nationalism to prosper.

The *LIBERATION* also contained the earlier reported message from Satur Ocampo, a former peace negotiator for the communist rebels, on the occasion of the NDF celebration last April.

Ocampo pressed for the removal of military bases as a prerequisite for peace talks.

Difference

Ocampo said the Aquino government stand on the issue could spell the difference between continuing domination by the United States or national independence.

"It would somehow change our view of the Aquino government if it would make a categorical statement that it would not seek a continuation of the bases agreement. Such a stand would pave the way for communication and exchange of ideas between the government and the NDF, about how best to work together for the national interests of the Filipino people," Ocampo said.

President Aquino earlier rejected the holding of peace talks, "because no formal offer has been made" by the NDF, she said.

NDF To Step Up Overseas Propaganda Drive
HK1706074589 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 17 Jun 89 p 3

[By correspondent Noli Cabantug]

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] would step up its campaign abroad against the Government this month by capitalizing on the alleged worsening human rights situation in the country.

The Armed Forces of the Philippines Intelligence Service (ISAF) revealed yesterday that the NDF's international office in Utrecht, Holland, and the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] Home Front Bureau, both main international solidarity work organs of the Left, will launch the campaign in Europe. According to the military, the aim of the communists is to influence powerful "legal and political personalities" in Europe especially parliamentarians, into advocating against human rights violations and eventually adopting the "national democratic line."

Military intelligence also noted an international scheme of the Communist Party of the Philippines, called "People's Solidarity Exposure Program", where foreigners would be brought to the country posing as peace brigades on educational tour but would actually document the social situation in the countryside for use as propaganda abroad.

The propaganda, the military said was designed to heighten human rights concern abroad, with special attention to the Philippine situation.

The military added that in connection with this scheme, the communists' above ground organizations have set a major press conference on June 19 somewhere in Metro Manila, to be attended by various foreign-based human rights advocates.

The military said the Leftists would try to bring the human rights problem of the country to the United Nation's Commission on Human Rights and make it appear that the initiative comes from international human rights bodies.

The report admitted that the Left's human rights movement "has reached a level of sophistication through systematic orchestration of human rights concern abroad and had established links with human rights groups abroad."

The military said four groups of foreigners are scheduled to arrive in the country in July and August to visit insurgency-prone and depressed provinces.

The places to be visited would be Negros Occidental and Samar in the Visayas, Laguna and Bicol in southern Luzon, Cordillera in the northern Philippines and Davao in Mindanao.

The foreigners would come from Switzerland, France, Canada and the United States, the report added.

The military said the CPP would orient the foreigners on their social programs such as the revolutionary land reform in the hinterlands of Negros Occidental by Negros Island NPA chief Fr. Frank Fernandez. They would also expose the foreigners to the plight of evacuees in Sipalay and Candoni towns.

The first group of tourists consisting of four Swiss nationals would arrive on July 3 and would be brought to southern Luzon. On July 10, they would go to Bacolod City.

The other batch of Swiss nationals would arrive on July 17 and undergo orientation on social issues. It would later join with the first batch in Bacolod, the military said.

The military said another group of Canadians would arrive in the middle of August to go to Mindanao and northern Luzon.

Gen Biazon Rejects Reports of NPA Naval Force
HK1506105989 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] NCRDC [National Capital Region Defense Command] Chief Brigadier General Rodolfo Biazon stated that the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] does not have a naval force. Bing Formento of Mobile Unit No 11 has the details:

[Begin recording] [Formento] Brig Gen Rodolfo Biazon said there is no truth to reports that the NPA has a naval force. He made the statement in a press briefing at the Philippine Navy Headquarters in Roxas Boulevard, Manila. He said the CPP-NPA does not have the capacity to set up a naval force.

[Biazon, in English] As a formal organization the BANABA [New Peoples's Navy] does not exist. What they call BANABA are certain coastal elements of the CPP-NPA who formally [word indistinct] to transport themselves, including equipment, from one point to another, not using the roads. Normally they do not [words indistinct] their own equipment. What they normally do is they commandeer the sailboats, other passenger boats, particularly in the Bulacan and Pampanga area. [end recording]

Ingles: Misuari Not To Start Mindanao War
HK1506132389 Manila MANILA STANDARD
in English 14 Jun 89 p 7

[By Alito Malinao]

[Text] Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) Chairman Nur Misuari has assured the government that the MNLF will not initiate hostilities in Mindanao, Acting Foreign Affairs Secretary Jose D. Ingles said yesterday.

In his regular press briefing, Ingles said that Misuari gave this assurance to Philippine Ambassador to Tripoli Madki Alonto during a recent dinner.

Ingles said that according to a telex report of Alonto, Misuari has apparently adopted a "wait-and-see" attitude toward the autonomy granted to Muslim Mindanao by the Organic Act.

During the past months, Misuari has been issuing statements from Jeddah saying that the MNLF will have no recourse but to resort to violence since the Aquino government has ignored the 1976 Tripoli Accord and instead, drafted the Organic Act for Autonomous Mindanao.

Misuari's view that the Organic Act is not consistent with the Tripoli Accord was adopted by the powerful Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) during its past two ministerial meetings.

Ingles said, though, that Misuari was still confident that the OIC will accept the MNLF as a full member at its ministerial meeting next year in Dacca, Bangladesh.

Ingles refused to confirm whether Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus will meet with Misuari when the former visits Jeddah June 19. Ingles only said that Manglapus' Saudi visit has been slightly changed since he will now be visiting Jeddah ahead of Riyadh, the Saudi capital.

In a related development, newly-accepted Philippine Ambassador to Bangladesh Cesar C. Pastores said that his major task in Dacca is to be assured of Bangladesh's continued support to the Philippines on the Muslim problem.

During the past OIC meetings, Bangladesh, a Muslim country, has always supported the Philippine government on the issue of the Muslims in southern Philippines, Pastores said.

Pastores will replace Ambassador Reynaldo Arcilla, who is returning to the Home Office after eight years abroad.

Thailand

Dissident Buddhist Monk Arrested, Disrobed
BK2106015989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
20 Jun 89 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Police yesterday arrested Santi Asok [religious movement] founder Phra [Rev] Phothirak for breaking ecclesiastical law and disrobed him after rejecting bail.

But the dissident Buddhist monk, who claimed he had attained enlightenment like Lord Buddha, refused to voluntarily give up the monkhood.

Phothirak, who was taken into custody after reporting to Dusit police yesterday afternoon in compliance with a summons issued on Sunday, changed into white clothing at the special detention centre in Bangkok Police School late last night. [passage omitted]

Phothirak, a former TV personality and song-composer who founded Santi Asok religious sect in 1975 to challenge the Sangha [Ecclesiastical] Supreme Council, is accused of violating the religious act by refusing to leave the monkhood at the order of the ruling Buddhist body. The alleged offence carries a maximum six-month jail term or a fine of Bt [baht] 1,000.

Phothirak, 55, angered the council with his unorthodox style of preaching and his denunciation of mainstream Buddhist monks, including the Supreme Patriarch. [passage omitted]

News on Monk Banned From TV, Radio
BK2106020589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
20 Jun 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] Authorities yesterday banned TV and radio reports on the climax of the Santi Asok controversy, apparently for fear that much publicity of the arrest of Phra Phothirak would trigger a religious uprising by his followers, informed sources said.

The ban was ordered by Gen Panya Singsakda, the prime minister's secretary-general, who asked the military to ban Santi Asok news on TV Channels 5 and 7 and several radio stations which are run by the military, according to the sources.

Deputy Army chief Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, who oversees army-run TV and radio stations, sent urgent letters to the managements of TV Channel 5 and 7, saying Government House "does not want any report about Phra Phothirak to be on air," said the sources who asked not to be named.

TV Channels 3 and 9 which are under the Mass Communications Organization of Thailand also received the ban order, the sources said.

The order was later conveyed by executives of the four TV channels to news teams and news programme organizers, they said.

Santi Asok news disappeared from the TV screen yesterday evening amid reports that authorities might force Phra Phothirak to give up his monkhood last night. All TV stations had been competitive in presenting their Santi Asok coverages, though in a less critical manner compared with the printing media.

Phra Phothirak and his followers have received considerable sympathy from the Press due to their moderate way of life.

Phra Phothirak has asked his supporters to stay calm. But a man claiming to be a Santi Asok follower called THE NATION last night and warned that tolerance has a limit. "Please ask the authorities if they want to see people burning themselves like in Vietnam," he said.

Chatchai Defends Ban on Coverage

BK2106020989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
20 Jun 89 Afternoon Edition pp 1, 2

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan this morning came out in defence of his secretary general Panya Singsakda's order banning television and radio news reports on the arrest of Phra [Rev] Phothirak yesterday.

Gen Chatchai said the move was justified in preventing such news reports from creating "ill feelings" among the public.

"The move, which is enforceable under the law, applies only to television news programmes," the prime minister said. "Newspapers, however, are free to report on the issue."

None of the five TV stations, three of them government-owned and the other two run by the army, reported on the arrest of the Santi Asok sect founder yesterday.

Chatchai said the news blackout on Phothirak will be lifted only after the investigation into the case is completed. The prime minister did not confirm nor deny the report that it was Panya who issued the order.

But Gen Panya this morning denied issuing the order, saying the absence of television news coverage on the arrest of Phothirak last night may have been the result of the news editors' own judgement.

"Maybe the editors saw nothing interesting about the arrest of Phothirak and therefore dismissed it as not being newsworthy," Panya said.

Informed sources at Government House said yesterday Panya instructed all the TV and radio not to report on the controversy for fear that it would trigger a religious unrest.

All the TV stations covered the issue extensively without comments before the blackout was imposed.

The Special Branch police recently also warned newspapers against publishing reports or articles that could damage the reputation of the Sangha Supreme Council, the ruling body of Buddhist monks, which has sought to abolish the controversial Santi Asok Buddhist sect.

Phothirak, who preaches unorthodox Buddhism and ascetic lifestyle, founded the Santi Asok sect in 1975 to challenge the authority of the Sangha Supreme Council.

Police arrested Phothirak yesterday for violating the ecclesiastical law, an offence punishable by a maximum of six-month jail term or a fine of up to Bt1,000. He was arrested after refusing to defrock himself at the order of the council.

The Santi Asok leader was asked by police to change his dark brown robe into white clothing last night after being transferred to a detention centre on the campus of Bangkok Police School.

Though Phothirak agreed to the changing of clothes, he refused to give up his monkhood.

Pol Maj Gen Wirot Pao-in, chief of an investigating team, said the questioning of Phothirak has been completed after a four-hour interrogation yesterday. The officer said police are gathering evidence and question witnesses and that the case will be forwarded to the court as soon as possible.

Bangkok Governor Chamlong Simuang, known to be an ardent follower of Phothirak, would not comment on the arrest of the Santi Asok sect leader but said he will visit Phothirak soon.

Daily Comments on Ban

BK2106021589 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
21 Jun 89 p 8

[Editorial: "What Is There To Hide?"]

[Text] On Monday evening, all TV and radio stations in Thailand stopped reporting the struggle between Phra Phothirak and the authorities trying to enforce the Supreme Sangha Council's order to defrock the leader of the controversial Santi Asok Buddhist movement. TV news teams were actively covering the arrest of Phothirak Monday afternoon when word came that the government had banned all news coverage on the story.

A large number of the people had been following the controversy by watching TV news. The ban aroused—not dampened—their curiosity and they had to read newspapers yesterday to find out that Phothirak was denied bail after his arrest and eventually persuaded to change into a white robe.

Prime Minister [PM] Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, though denying he had issued the gag order, said he is concerned about possible ill-feelings that TV news of Phothirak's arrest could create. The PM's secretary-general, Gen Panya Singsakda, also denied having imposed the electronic news blackout although he did admit having asked all TV and radio stations to use "their own judgment" on how to handle the Phothirak controversy.

It turned out that all of them, quite miraculously, came to the same conclusion that any more news coverage of this issue would not serve public interest.

This is rather strange since early this month government TV and radio stations had spent several hours replaying tapes recording vehement attacks on Phothirak by senior monks in a grand ceremony organized by the Sangha to denounce and excommunicate Phothirak and his unorthodox Buddhist movement. The general public is thus curious about what was to happen to Phothirak who has refused to leave the monkhood.

When all TV and radio stations suddenly stopped their reports on Phothirak, the audience became even more curious, if not suspicious of what the authorities are up to.

The government assumes quite rightly that Phothirak has a large number of followers who feel that Phothirak is being mistreated by the Sangha and the authorities. The pictures of Phothirak under police custody could indeed break the hearts of his devout followers and elicit public sympathy for Phothirak, who looks calm and smiling at time throughout his ordeal. This must be the "ill feelings" which worried the premier and prompted his secretary-general to pull the strings.

The news blackout was apparently based on the presumption that most of the TV and radio audience could not exercise rational judgment and that they will emotionally take sides and cause a serious social rift. If there is any significant public sympathy for Phothirak, it is not because the people like or know about his unorthodox teachings of Buddhism. Rather it is because they do not like the way the Sangha and the authorities zero in on Phothirak and leave other wayward Buddhist monks engaging in superstitious activities practically untouched.

The news blackout might have been based on good intentions, but one drawback is that it could lead sceptical people to believe that the government had something to hide. Public scepticism already emerged after the police earlier this month warned several Thai-language newspapers not to criticize the Sangha's action or voice sympathy for Phothirak.

Even if the government has nothing to hide, its manipulation of the mass media in the Phothirak controversy shows that it does not believe in the free flow of information—which is one of the cornerstones of all democratic societies elsewhere.

Let the people decide. Elected MPs, of whom the Cabinet is composed, should be the first to realize that the people who elected them to power have the right to know and decide for themselves where they stand on the issue.

Sitthi on Turkey, Switzerland, France Trips

BK2106072589 Bangkok *Domestic Service* in English
0000 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Report by Government House spokesman Suwit Yotmani on 20 June cabinet meeting—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Next, the minister of foreign affairs, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, reported on his trips abroad. He first reported on the trip to Turkey, during which talks on bilateral trade and economic cooperation were held. Turkey has been showing a great interest in expanding trade to this region and to Thailand in particular. A joint commission on economic cooperation has been established. A meeting will be held in Thailand within this year. Aviation links will be established between the two countries, with the Turkish airline scheduled to fly to Thailand in October and the Thai airline will fly to Turkey later. Turkey will also operate its ocean liners to Thailand at a later stage.

The prime minister remarked that he personally knew Turkey, having served as the Thai ambassador to that country for quite some time. He observed that Turkey was of the same size as Thailand and had great potentials in trade. Bilateral trade and economic cooperation should be further promoted.

The foreign minister also reported on the International Conference of Refugees which he attended in Geneva, Switzerland. The conference decided that first, Vietnam should make utmost effort in preventing her people from fleeing the country by boat. Secondly, orderly departure programs should be resorted to with the selection process based at Ho Chi Minh City and participated by the third countries involved. Under the Orderly Departure Program, more should be allowed to leave the country to travel safely to agreed upon countries. Thirdly, countries of first asylum, such as Hong Kong, Thailand, and other ASEAN countries, are entitled to investigate and determine true refugees as opposed to those who want to migrate for other means. Nonrefugees can be repatriated back to the countries of origin. In this regard, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese foreign minister, has promised to take back children, women, senior people, and the unmarried back to Vietnam. It is estimated that 60,000 boat people who have left for the ASEAN region would be taken back within 3 years. Of this number, 17,000 are in Thailand at present time.

The Thai foreign minister asked the Swiss Government to consider granting Generalized System of Preferences, or GSP, to Thailand which has suffered a heavy trade deficit with Switzerland. As a result, 17 items, mostly foodstuffs, have been granted GSP by the Swiss Government. The prime minister said that Thai businessmen should be encouraged to take keen interest in Swiss market and make better efforts to trade.

The foreign minister also reported on his visit to France, where he met his counterpart to discuss the international conference on Kampuchea, scheduled for 31 July. Over 20 countries have been invited. The Thai foreign minister proposed that a few more countries are invited, such as Japan, New Zealand, and Canada. Another ministerial meeting is scheduled toward the end of August. Through the minister of foreign affairs, the French prime minister also extended his invitation to the Thai prime minister when he pays a visit to Sweden and Norway in September this year. [passage omitted]

Cooperation Agreement With SRV Bank Reached
*BK2006120589 Bangkok TNA in English 0705 GMT
20 Jun 89*

[Text] Bangkok, Jun. 20 (OANA-TNA)—Siam Commercial Bank [SCB] has joined hands with the Bank for Foreign Trade of Vietnam (Vietcom Bank) to provide international banking services and serve the Thai Government's policy to turn the Indochinese war zone into a trade zone.

SCB President Tharin Nimanhaemin said businesses could now use the international banking services such as opening letter of credit.

He said SCB could make direct contacts with Vietcom Bank in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City without having to go through third countries and incur additional expenses.

He added that the cooperation between the two banks followed talks which have been conducted during the past few months.

Vietnam

Reportage on National Assembly 5th Session

Dismissal of Finance Minister Demanded
*BK2006101589 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG
in Vietnamese 21 May 89 pp 1, 3*

[Report by H.N. report]

[Text] Yesterday morning, 20 May, the delegation of Ho Chi Minh City's National Assembly deputies met to decide on many important issues and to prepare for their participation on the next National Assembly session, scheduled to open on 20 June 1989 [the session actually opened on 19 June].

The delegation of Ho Chi Minh City's National Assembly deputies totally agreed with Official Letter No 222 of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee which proposed that the agenda of the forthcoming National Assembly session include the debate on and adoption of both the Law on the Organization of People's Councils and People's Committees and the Law on the Election of People's Council Deputies in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Council of State at its meeting in early December 1988 and the resolutions issued in January 1989 by the National Assembly and the Committee for Revision of Some Articles of the Constitution. The official letter of the VFF Central Committee held that "If the Law on the Organization of People's Councils is not revised and only the Law on the Election of People's Councils is amended, the coming People's Council elections scheduled for the last quarter of this year will be aimless and devoid of any renovative meaning." Concerning the Law on the Election of People's Council Deputies, all the deputies of the city present at the meeting unanimously agreed that it is necessary to clearly define the freedom of citizens to stand for election as stipulated in the 1946 Constitution and the 1959 Constitution.

The delegation of the city's National Assembly deputies decided to continue questioning the chairman of the Council of Ministers over the petition of voters in Ho Chi Minh City which called for the removal of Comrade Hoang Quy, minister of finance, and the dismissal of Comrade Tran Tieu, vice minister of finance, as stated in the 2 May 1989 Official Letter No 33/QH.TT [National Assembly circular] addressed by the Ho Chi Minh City's National Assembly deputies to Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State. The National Assembly deputies

of Ho Chi Minh City will continue to raise this question at the forthcoming session. At the same time, they held that the fact that the Council of State allowed Comrade Lu Minh Chau to resign from the position of general director of the State Bank without making clear the reason for his resignation or whether he had committed any error or shortcoming was not a democratic and open decision which confronted the National Assembly with a fait accompli, because the person holding the position of State Bank general director is an official appointed by the National Assembly. The National Assembly deputies of Ho Chi Minh City also raised the question of responsibility for the publication in NHAN DAN and TIEN PHONG of a hitherto undisclosed part of Uncle Ho's testament. Although both accounts were based on the story told by Comrade Vu Ky [Ho Chi Minh's personal secretary], they were not totally identical. This was an unprincipled action vis-a-vis the nation's esteemed leader that has caused much confusion and perplexity among the people. Only the Political Bureau is empowered to make such disclosures. The deputies proposed that the party Central Committee publicize the original text—the one showing Uncle Ho's handwriting—of the parts reported by the two newspapers mentioned above in order to dispel any doubt among the people.

The National Assembly deputies of Ho Chi Minh City decided to meet with representatives of the city's voters at 0800 on 27 May at the House of Friendship, 31 Le Duan Road. After that, the deputies will meet with voters in the various precincts and districts to hear their views before attending next month's National Assembly session.

20 June Meeting Reviewed

*BK2006152089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 20 Jun 89*

[Text] On 20 June 1989, the National Assembly held its plenary sitting at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall under National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao.

The deputies heard Comrade Nguyen Viet Dung, secretary general of the State Council, on the order of Comrade Chairman Vo Chi Cong and on behalf of the committee responsible for drafting, amending, and supplementing articles of the Constitution, report on amendments and supplements to the Constitution.

Comrade Phan Hien, minister of justice, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, read a report on the bill on amendments and supplements to the law on the election of delegates to the people's councils.

Mrs Ngo Ba Thanh, chairwoman of the National Assembly Judiciary Committee, read a reviewing report on the bill on amendments and supplements to the law on the election of delegates to the people's councils and another report on the bill on amendments and supplements to the law on the organization of the people's councils and people's committees.

Comrade Hoang Quy, minister of finance, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, presented a report on the draft law for renovating the tax system.

Comrade Duong Xuan An, vice chairman of the National Assembly Planning and Budget Committee, presented a report on the committee's views and suggestions for the draft law for renovating our country's tax system.

Comrade Tran Do, chairman of the National Assembly Culture and Education Committee, reported on a number of matters concerning current educational and training activities.

Mrs Ngo Ba Thanh, chairwoman of the National Assembly Judiciary Committee, made some observations on the two reports by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Organ of Control in connection with implementation of the National Assembly's resolution on maintenance of social security and order in support of socioeconomic management.

In the afternoon, the deputies met in groups to discuss the bill on amendments and supplements to some articles of the Constitution and other draft laws to be submitted to the National Assembly for approval.

Do Muoi Addresses 21 June Session

*BK2106060089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 21 Jun 89*

[Text] This morning, 21 June, the Fifth Session of the Eighth National Assembly held a plenary meeting at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall under the direction of National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao.

The deputies heard Comrade Vu Oanh, chairman of the National Assembly Budget and Planning Committee, present some of the committee's views on the economic situation and the budget plan for the first half of the year and its proposals on this issue for the second half of the year. They also heard Comrade Vu Dinh Cu, chairman of the National Assembly Science and Technology Committee, speak about problems concerning the implementation of scientific and technological tasks.

During this morning's meeting, the National Assembly listened to Comrade Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, speak about the implementation of the various resolutions of the sixth party congress and the renovation of economic management mechanisms. Comrade Do Muoi clearly pointed to the initial improvements and the remaining weaknesses and deficiencies and their causes. He devoted much time to presenting a number of solutions proposed by the Council of Ministers to overcome the difficulties in the period ahead. He stressed: It is necessary to concentrate on removing the snags in industrial and agricultural production, especially in the state-owned economic sectors, quickly normalize production, and strive to fulfill the

main tasks of the state plan. We must strongly change the circulation of materials and goods to the business system to satisfactorily serve production and the people's life. We must shift banking operations to the business system, satisfactorily carry out credit, cash control, and payment work, and ensure a capital surplus for use in developing production and circulation of goods. We must strive to mobilize the national income for the state budget at the ratio specified by the National Assembly to cover the most essential expenditures of the country. We must continue to broaden our cooperative relations with foreign countries, increase exports and strengthen import-export activities, and strictly control imported goods to protect local production and encourage the production of consumer goods. We must urgently find employment for workers.

The National Assembly will continue its work this afternoon.

Phan Van Khai Reports on Socioeconomic Situation

Part 1

*BK2006105589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 19 Jun 89*

["Part 1" of Council of Ministers Socioeconomic Report on the first half of 1989 socioeconomic situation by Phan Van Khai, chairman of the State Planning Commission, at the 19 June opening meeting of Fifth Session of Eighth National Assembly at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi—recorded]

[Text] In a general review of the implementation of the 1989 plan in the first half year, the following noteworthy issues can be raised:

First, the production of grain and food products has continued to develop. The area of winter-spring rice crop countrywide reached nearly 2 million hectares or a 4.4 percent increase over the last season. The southern provinces have achieved increases in all three aspects: hectareage, productivity and output. The exploitation of Dong Thap Muoi and quadrangular Long Xuyen areas has brought about practical results and has added 60,000 or more hectares to the cultivated area and 270,000 tonnes of rice to the total output.

In some central provinces, due to a long spell of drought at the beginning of the crop season, and recent tropical storms in Quang Nam-Da Nang and Binh Tri Thien Provinces and parts of Nghe Tinh Province, grain and food production has decreased compared to last season. Although rice grew rather well in the north, it was also affected by storms and floods. The output was preliminarily estimated to equal that of the winter-spring crop last year.

Estimates have put the output of the winter-spring rice crop of the whole country at 8 million or more tonnes including over 7 million tonnes of paddy, a slight increase over the last winter-spring crop which was a bumper crop. Half of the yearly plan norm for grain procurement has been fulfilled. The shipment of grain from the south has increased as compared to the same period last year. Some progress has been achieved in dealing with the grain problem in the north owing to the good harvests for two successive years and to the shifting of grain business to one-price system. As a result of expanding the grain circulation between regions, since March 1989 the state has been relieved of a great burden. However, since our country has often been affected by natural disasters and grain production has not been really stabilized, sectors and localities should implement positive measures to collect taxes and debts, earmark more cash to purchase excess grain from the people, organize well and balance the distribution of grain among various zones, and increase the national grain reserve to promptly cope with natural disaster, whenever one would happen.

Second, despite many difficulties, progress has been made in some branches of production and construction compared with the same period last year. In general, production bases are striving to reduce production costs and increase the quality of products. Some major products of the state industry have increased fairly compared with the same period last year: Electricity has increased by 28 percent, power supply to agriculture has increased by 35 percent and cement has increased by 22 percent, and so on. As a result of correct guidelines in the central government resolutions and of the state encouragement, the potentials of economic sectors can have been initially mobilized to develop production and construction, creating jobs for hundreds of thousands of workers. Many production installations, privately-owned handicrafts and artisan industry enterprises, and private and collective professional networks are developing. Bidding in production, business and construction has begun to have a good effect on competition among units and economic sectors, bringing about practical results.

Although great difficulties in investment have been encountered, leadership has been focussed on the targeted state projects to ensure steady rates of construction and it is estimated that the second group of generators at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant can be commissioned and the entire Tri An hydroelectric power plant can be put into production, and the Ha Tien cement plant and the Dap Cau tin factory can be run on trial production as scheduled.

Third, external economic activities have made headway. Although sluggishness is still noted in several areas such as signing of contracts, handling material funds for production and the procurement of export goods and slow settlement of debts and exports for 1988, sectors, localities and production bases have reserved large amounts of goods for export, achieving 44 percent of

annual plan, an increase of 28 percent over the same period last year, including the increase of 38 percent of export to the Soviet Union. This is a very great effort. The various forms of cooperation such as joint enterprise and direct investment continue to develop.

Fourth, pricing and market demand have been alleviated to a certain degree, thanks to the renovation of the management mechanism and economic policy. Since late 1988, there has been a good supply of diversified goods and marketing activities have become animated. There are no longer critical shortages of goods as before.

Fifth, people's lives have become less difficult. In rural areas, the number of people lacking food this year decreased a lot as compared to last year. At present, the major outstanding problem is due to a slump in production and business. Workers have been underemployed and their income has decreased. Moreover, many production units have no cash to pay workers. Payment is often delayed for a few months.

Sixth, much effort has been exerted to continually develop scientific, technological, educational, training, cultural, information and public health activities, despite many difficulties in terms of material and technical bases, operating funds and livelihood still exist, especially in the fields of education, training and public health.

We should state that the aforementioned initial efforts represent significant progress. They not only affirm that the party and state lines and policies are correct but also open a new prospect for implementing the socioeconomic tasks in the second half year and subsequent years. We must admit that the aforementioned results are not really steady because these are achievements scored at a time when the economy has not been stabilized and inflation is still serious. Just as the sixth party Central Committee resolution has remarked that in reality, for many years now, our country has been suffering through a socioeconomic crisis. As yet, we have not extricated ourselves from this crisis.

It is important to have a clear idea about our achievements. Also, it is necessary to take into account the fact that since the end of the first quarter of 1989, the economic situation in general, and the state-owned sector in particular, have faced great difficulties: shortage of capital for production, slow consumption of products, and a number of workers have become underemployed because of a standstill in the operations of some production and construction enterprises.

As far as education, culture, and social welfare are concerned, the main obstacle rests with the lack of funds and scarcity and serious deterioration of material bases. Noteworthy is the fact that the quality of education has continued to decrease. The number of school dropouts and students remaining for the second year in the same

class has remained high, especially in mountain provinces and the western highlands. The number of cases of illiteracy and recurrent illiteracy is constantly on the rise. Medical care and treatment is still rife with difficulties. The living conditions of teachers and students at various high schools, universities, and vocational training centers continue to be very difficult. The management of publication work, the press, and the showing of films and videotapes has remained lax. More and more materials of a decadent and reactionary nature have been introduced into our country and reached an alarming rate, thus causing concern for the people. More and more negative phenomena have surfaced in the society. Thefts and robberies have remained serious. The crime rate is on the rise.

There is a whole variety of interrelated causes leading to the above-mentioned situation and the underlying causes are as follows:

In furtherance of the standpoints and policies promulgated over the past years, particularly in 1988, this year we have applied the new mechanism in a more widespread, more uniform, and more thorough way. Particularly, we have paid more emphasis on the input prices, made more progress in abolishing the double-price policy, replaced the system of state subsidization with more liquid assets and bank credits, and gave more autonomy to production and business establishments. In the meantime, a number of branches, localities, and grassroots units still do not know how to make use of these new factors to implement the new mechanism, thus giving rise to a standstill in production operations.

Shortcomings have also been displayed in the area of state macro-management. This can be seen in our failure to thoroughly assess the results of attempts to shift the operations of the various economic sectors, particularly the state-owned sector, to the new mechanism. As a result, no timely and decisive measures have been taken to resolve concrete problems. No uniform plans have been worked out to ensure balance between money and goods; steady progress in the implementation of the new mechanism; and uniform application of the regulations governing planning, finance, investment, import-export, use of surplus manpower, and so forth.

Besides, as far as the microeconomic activities of the enterprises are concerned, serious solutions are still needed to resolve such important issues as efficiency of use of fixed assets, labor productivity, acquirement of new techniques and better equipment, and improvement of product quality in order to promote product consumption.

There still exist manifestations of loose observance of financial and monetary discipline. The volume of state budget contributions is small. The state-owned sector's contributions to the state budget could meet only 30 percent of the planned norms. Some units operated profitably but refused to contribute to the state budget.

Others effected wage payments or gave awards to their employees without taking into account the latter's actual work performance and labor productivity. Due to large shortfalls in contributions from the collective and individual economic sectors, the state budget does not have any source of funds to meet urgent preestablished demands. This lack of funds has prevented the regular operations of production, construction, and administrative sectors.

Rapid progress has been recorded in the implementation of socioeconomic tasks in the past 6 months. Positive and favorable changes have been made. At the same time, new difficulties have surfaced. Recent developments have testified to the need to seek ways to abolish the system of state subsidization, curb inflation, shift to business accountability, and develop the multisectorial commodity economy. Very great difficulties still lie ahead. Continued efforts are needed to urgently and effectively resolve issues related to national budget, capital provision for production and business operations, prices, product consumption, and jobs for the laboring people. This way, conditions will exist for higher production output, smooth materials and goods circulation, and effective application of the new mechanism. We are determined not to go back to the old mechanism just because we have to face short-term difficulties.

Part 2

BK2006142589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Continuation of Council of Ministers Socioeconomic Report read by Phan Van Khai, chairman of State Planning Commission, at the 19 June opening meeting of the Eighth National Assembly's Fifth Session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi; this part deals with "measures aimed at stepping up implementation of the economic and cultural plan for the second half of 1989"—recorded]

[Text] Implementation of the tasks of the Socioeconomic Plan for the second half of 1989 must be geared to fulfilling the following main tasks and key jobs:

First, we must promptly overcome the weaknesses in guiding agricultural production by taking concrete supplementary measures to resolve the grain and food problem in an increasingly steady fashion.

Second, we must concentrate on urgently resolving the problems of capital, raw materials, and product consumption chiefly in the state-owned economic sector in order to boost production, raise product quality, reduce production costs, and diversify the range of goods to meet most of the demands for essential consumer goods in the country. A correct import policy must be adopted to contribute to supplementing the inventory of goods in the country while protecting local production.

Third, we must strive to satisfactorily implement the export plan, especially for items intended for the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We must continue to broaden economic relations with other countries.

Fourth, we must concentrate capital, materials, and equipment on the key projects already registered in the 1989 State Plan, and direct all sources of investment from production establishments and the people to the development of production.

Fifth, we must go ahead with measures that have been and will be taken to control and stop inflation, to reorganize and consolidate the distribution and circulation of goods. Especially, extraordinary progress must be achieved in boosting budget revenue and consolidating the state-owned economic sector so that it may effectively participate in inflation control and play a leading role in developing the multisectorial economy.

Sixth, we must resolve more satisfactorily a number of urgent problems in culture, social welfare, life, social order and security, and national defense. We must satisfactorily prepare for and carry out the troop withdrawal from Cambodia by September 1989.

Seventh, we must continue to reorganize the managerial apparatus and work force, bring down the number of intermediary links, and reduce personnel with the aim of enhancing the state management from the center to the grass-roots levels.

All the policies and measures of the 1989 State Plan already adopted by the National Assembly are still valid in reality. The Council of Ministers will only suggest here a number of additional urgent concrete measures required by the new situation.

First, we must concentrate on resolving the bottlenecks in the state-owned economic sector and quickly normalize and continue to effectively develop production and the circulation of goods. The most decisive question concerns circulating capital. Securing sufficient capital will help clear the bottlenecks in production and circulation of goods, promote the marketing of products, and reduce the high rate of unemployment. We must resolve the problem of circulating capital in the state-owned economic sector in accordance with the following main directions:

—All existing debts between the central budget and various localities and sectors, and between production and trading units must be urgently paid up because this is one of the key factors that have caused a serious shortage of capital at the grass-roots levels. To ensure good results for this policy, first of all the central budget must actively and urgently pay up a number of debts it has owed to various sectors and localities for a long time, especially debts involving capital investments intended for capital construction, export activities, and food procurement. On this basis, the managerial sectors must

work together with the trade sectors and grass-roots units to resolve the state of misusing each other's capital and chronic indebtedness so that production establishments may have sufficient capital for operation and the state-owned economic sector may have greater purchasing power.

Second, we must continue to make budget allocations for 1989, especially the allocations of investment for capital construction, to help ease the capital shortage and the stagnation of construction materials.

Third, we must renovate the method of payments by abolishing complicated and troublesome formalities which cause artificial capital increases or shortages. In some cases, where it is deemed necessary, we can apply the principle of recording revenues and expenses without having to borrow money from the bank for payment.

Fourth, we must reduce the rate of tax collected from state enterprises in conformity with the new pricing policy, adopt a policy to provide temporary financial assistance for a number of areas facing numerous difficulties and for establishments producing important products that have a bearing on many economic sectors and the people's life and that cannot defray all the production costs in their initial stage of operation such as the costs of fertilizer, agricultural machines, and so forth. At the same time, regulations must be promptly formulated to give concrete problem-solving guidance in case an establishment has to be dissolved or to transfer its ownership.

The banks must adopt flexible operational methods to mobilize the deposits of various economic organizations and idle money among the people and to take the initiative in securing additional sources of capital from foreign countries, including obtaining credits and entering into joint ventures, so as to have sufficient capital for use as bank loans. Although the banks should strictly control loan activities, they must promptly and fully meet the demand for capital loans of those enterprises that operate efficiently and make their budget contributions on time. Our pressing task for the next 6 months is to effect a drastic change in the bank credit structure, mainly by transferring loans from the goods circulation area to the production area.

With regard to pricing and product marketing, implementing the aforementioned policies and measures aimed at resolving the shortage of circulating capital in accordance with the guidelines cited above constitutes a decisive condition for product marketing because, though the causes of product stagnation are many, the chief one is the production establishments' lack of capital. However, the enterprises must take the initiative in finding customers and making contact with the market to sell their products. They must boldly cut the prices of some items the production costs of which are too high or which are not popular with consumers. Materials trading corporations can change their selling methods or sell

slow-moving items on credit, with prices and the amount of interest to be paid to the banks to be agreed upon between the seller and the buyer. Each item of goods to be sold within the trade sector and market demand should also be considered specifically in order to work out appropriate price-cutting policies. Especially, to release capital we should urgently reduce the prices of those items that cannot be sold because of poor quality or because they no longer satisfy consumer taste. The Ministry of External Economic Relations should tightly control the reduction of the import of items of which there still is a big backlog in the country, strictly carry out the collection of import tax, and revise or amend the tax policies concerning imports in accordance with the policy of imposing a high tax rate on those items that can be produced locally.

Concerning labor and welfare, economic establishments should expand production and trading activities to provide jobs for a number of redundant workers. The Council of Ministers has entrusted the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare with the task of preparing a plan to find employment for the redundant workers in the nonproductive and administrative area and the production and business area. This time around, finding employment for redundant workers is a large-scale undertaking with a social character that must be achieved within 1989 and 1990 on the basis of revising and amending the severance-pay, job-awaiting, and medical retirement policies and various social welfare policies concerning workers. Pending the adoption of new policies, the state will urgently promulgate a number of policies to help the redundant workers in conformity with the current situation. The general guideline is that state assistance must be combined with the concerned establishments' responsibility for resolving the unemployment problem and with the efforts of the worker himself.

Regarding wages, we must implement the wage policies that the state has already promulgated. Production and trading units must apply the formula of self-financing based on the final results of their work. Wages and the wage funds of the enterprise are their total revenue minus material expenses, contributions to the state budget, and payments of bank interests. Increases in revenue must be achieved through labor efficiency, capital accumulation, and increases in the social welfare fund. In the administrative, public health, and educational sectors, in the armed forces, and with regard to pensioners, in the immediate future we must make sure that money is available for the full and timely payment of their salaries and their social welfare benefits. If the financial sector lacks money because of delays in collection of revenue, the central and local budgets may use some money deposited by the people in their savings accounts to resolve the problem, but they must pay interest to depositors.

Second [as heard], concerning the task of serving agricultural production, we must continue concentrating agricultural supplies on fully and promptly meeting the

demands of 1989-1990 10th-month and winter-spring crop production. We must urgently renovate the system of agricultural supply organizations by reducing the number of intermediary links, help remove snags in capital supply so that commodity trading corporations can sell materials to the peasants in a timely and convenient way and at reasonable prices. Food and agricultural product marketing is also being raised as an acute problem. The state management and trading organs should satisfactorily prepare supplies, merchandise, and especially cash to buy up the grain that remains unsold so as to protect agricultural production, prevent food prices from dropping too low, ensure reasonable profits for the peasants, and help increase state reserves. The current outstanding problem is how to promptly, sensibly, and rationally resolve the problem of land disputes, thereby contributing to strengthening solidarity, mutual assistance, and cooperation in the countryside.

Gen Doan Khue Speaks on Volunteer Army

Part 1

BK2006050789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2330 GMT 19 Jun 89

["First part" of Council of Ministers report on "The Coming Repatriation in September of the Vietnam Volunteer Army After Fulfilling its Lofty Internationalist Duty in Cambodia" presented on 19 June at the Eighth National Assembly's Fifth Session in Hanoi by Lieutenant General Doan Khue, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Political Bureau and vice minister of national defense—read by announcer]

[Text] Dear National Assembly deputies:

By the end of September 1989 the last units of the Vietnam volunteer army in Cambodia will return home after fulfilling their lofty internationalist duty there, ending nearly 11 years of standing and fighting side by side with the people and Army of Cambodia to smash the genocidal Pol Pot regime, protect Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity, defend and build a revived Cambodia, restore and firmly maintain friendship between the peoples of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, and make an important contribution to the preservation of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. This is an act shining with the goodwill displayed by our party and state in scrupulously implementing the resolution of the three-nation summit conference of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia held in Vientiane on 12 December 1985, and fully respecting the independence, sovereignty, and the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people.

The Council of Ministers would like to report to the National Assembly on the results of the implementation of the internationalist duty by the Vietnam volunteer army in Cambodia over the past nearly 11 years.

As you know, comrades, in the early nineties, under the leadership of a genuine revolutionary party, with the heart-felt assistance of the Vietnam People's Army and the Vietnamese and Lao peoples and with the sympathy and support of peace-loving people the world over, the Cambodian people valiantly rose up to launch a hard and fierce war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and its reactionary henchmen, and gained the historic victory of 17 April 1975, totally ending the colonialist and imperialist domination and bringing independence and freedom to Cambodia.

Following the great victory of their anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, the Cambodian people would have enjoyed peace and a prosperous and happy life in independence and freedom. Unfortunately, 17 April 1975 marked the beginning of a tragic period for the Cambodian people, a period in which the entire nation was plunged into a genocidal massacre by the Pol Pot regime.

After seizing power, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, under the signboard of Democratic Kampuchea, revealed its reactionary nature in betraying the communist movement and the genuine objectives of the Cambodian revolution. It pursued extremely reactionary domestic and foreign policies and methodically put into effect a brutal scheme of genocide unprecedented in human history. Under its bloody hands, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party—a genuine Marxist-Leninist party with a history spanning decades of revolutionary struggle—was torn asunder; and tens of thousands of Cambodian communists were killed. The revolutionary Cambodian Army—an army which had been born and developed in the national liberation movement and enlightened with national independence and socialism and which had forged close ties with the peoples and armies of Vietnam and Laos—was compelled to undertake a bloody massacre of its own compatriots and comrades. It was morally corrupted to become the most barbarous army of murderers in the world's military history.

With the so-called new party—a reactionary party that was actually founded by Pol Pot himself—with the discreetly closed system of Angka [organization] from the central level to localities, and with a ruthless army comprising 23 divisions that was developed after 17 April 1975, the Pol Pot clique turned the entire country of Cambodia into a prison; a hell on earth. It abolished markets, temples, and schools; rescinded cultural and family ties; deprived human beings of even their freedom of love; and killed the Cambodian people in medieval style. Under their rule of less than 4 years, the Pol Pot reactionaries killed almost 3 million people, nearly one-half of Cambodia's population at that time.

Recalling the grim period in Cambodia under the genocidal Pol Pot regime, we affirm that all people of conscience on this earth would certainly not allow such horrible scenes to take place again in Cambodia, and

would certainly be determined to eliminate the return to Cambodia of the scourge of the Pol Pot-style genocide when all Vietnamese volunteer troops have withdrawn home.

Dear deputies, after 17 April 1975, together with its extremely ruthless internal policy, the Pol Pot reactionary clique adopted a malicious external policy with the intention of launching a war of aggression against Vietnam. The bloodier the Pol Pot clique's genocide became in Cambodia, the further their war of aggression against Vietnamese territory was expanded.

On 4 May 1975, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary army attacked Phu Quoc Island, and killed more than 500 of our people on Tho Chu and Vay Islands. On 6 May 1975, it again launched surprise attacks along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border. Throughout the 2-year period of 1975-76, it conducted successive land-grabbing operations along the Vietnamese-Cambodian border in spite of repeated calls for negotiation from our government. On 31 April 1977, it started a full-scale land-grabbing war along our country's border, from Ha Tien to Tay Ninh.

On 31 December 1977, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary openly declared Vietnam their number one enemy and unilaterally severed diplomatic relations with our country. They then exerted efforts to distort the historical past between the two peoples, and proudly conducted land-grabbing operations deep in Vietnamese territory from Ha Tien to Gia Lai-Cong Tum. They sent tens of thousands of Cambodian soldiers to perpetrate bloody massacres of the Vietnamese people aimed at tainting the long-standing friendship between the two peoples of Cambodia and Vietnam.

During both its day and night programs, Radio Democratic Kampuchea repeatedly called on the people to ready themselves for a 700-year struggle to achieve victory, to be prepared to sacrifice as many as 2 million Cambodian lives, and to fight for another 700 years to completely destroy 50 million Vietnamese.

At each of these serious historic moments of the nation, cadres and soldiers of the Vietnam People's Army at the southwestern border suppressed their anger and practiced self-restraint in strict implementation of the peaceful and friendly foreign policy of the party and state so as to maintain the long-established friendship between Vietnam and Cambodia. However, the more restraint we showed, the more reckless and brutal the enemy became. The bloody massacres conducted by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary army against our compatriots in Tan Bien, Tay Ninh; Ha Tien, Kien Giang; Ba Truc, An Giang; and many other places along the Vietnamese-Cambodian border overstretched the patience of our party, state, and people.

For the independence, freedom, and territorial integrity of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, for the cause of socialist construction, and for the lives and properties of

the people, units of the Vietnam People's Army, operating in close coordination with the people of localities along the southwestern border and reserving for themselves the right to legitimate self-defense, were forced to counter the aggressive action of the Pol Pot army. Under the party's leadership, with the wholehearted affection, assistance, and protection of party committee echelons, the administration, and people in the southwestern border areas, and with the encouragement and support of people throughout the country, our people's armed forces along the southwestern border repeatedly dealt lethal blows to the reactionary Pol Pot clique in defending the fatherland's land and territorial waters and safeguarding the people's lives and properties so that the entire country could have peace of mind to heal the wounds of war and build socialism.

Our cadres and soldiers, having just fought two victorious wars against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism and having had no time to rejoin their families in the rear after years of separation, again joined the generation that matured during the anti-U.S. war of resistance and the fledgling generation that rose to manhood after national reunification in 1975 in forming a unified mass in the combat trenches lining the southwestern border with the determination to prevent the enemy from encroaching on the fatherland's sacred territory. In the 2 years from 1977-78 on the fatherland's southwestern frontier, more than 67,000 cadres and soldiers valiantly sacrificed their lives or sustained wounds; tens of thousands of our compatriots, most of them old people and small children, were massacred; 21,223 schools were destroyed; 1,123 cattle were killed; 48,300 hectares of cultivated land were devastated or laid to waste; and 400,000 people were rendered homeless.

Part 2

BK2106052589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2330 GMT 20 Jun 89

["Second part" of Council of Ministers report on "The Coming Repatriation in September of the Vietnam Volunteer Army After Fulfilling its Lofty International Duty in Cambodia" presented on 19 June at the Eighth National Assembly's Fifth Session in Hanoi by Senior Lieutenant General Doan Khue, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Political Bureau and vice minister of national defense—recorded]

[Text] Dear deputies:

Having sustained painful counterblows by our armed forces and people on the southwestern border, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique was caught in a confused and passive position. Inside Cambodia, genuine revolutionaries in the Cambodian party and Army staged a series of uprisings to oppose the people-betraying and country-harming clique. Unable to endure the brutality of the Pol Pot regime, Cambodian people in many areas—from the jungle and mountainous regions to the rural areas—unanimously rose up and followed the revolutionaries to

save the nation and their own race. In late 1978, the struggle movement of the Cambodian people showed a close combination between political activities and armed actions as well as between uprisings by the masses and munitions by a number of Army units.

Against this background, a congress of Cambodian people's representatives was convened on 2 December 1978 in a base area of the revolution to set up the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS]. The congress adopted a political platform for the KNUFNS and elected its Central Committee with Comrade Heng Samrin as chairman. The front's declaration calling for saving the country and the nation of Cambodia from genocide rallied broad sections of the Cambodian people to stand up and fight for the sake of their country and for the revenge of their victimized families with the sympathy and support of the peoples of Vietnam and Laos and peace- and justice-loving peoples the world over.

Faced with this situation, the Pol Pot regime became all the more shaky, and its Army disintegrated chunk by chunk. In spite of this, it frenziedly mobilized 19 out of 23 infantry divisions for attacks against many border areas of our country. On 22 December 1978, many divisions of the Pol Pot army launched an attack on the Ben Soi area, Tay Ninh, 100 km from Saigon, in a bid to capture the provincial town of Tay Ninh and open the way for a deep thrust into south Vietnam. This adventurous action by the Pol Pot clique was stopped short by our armed forces and people who inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Since 25 December 1978, the Vietnam People's Army and people in the southwestern frontier, strictly implementing our state's decision, simultaneously counterattacked, destroying a very important part of enemy forces on Vietnamese territory. At the same time, in rapid response to the earnest appeal of the KNUFNS and the Cambodian people, our forces continued to attack the enemy on its soil, and together with the people and Armed Forces of Cambodia, destroyed the enemy right at the staging bases of their criminal operations. On 7 January 1979, Vietnamese Army volunteers together with the Armed Forces and people of Cambodia liberated the capital of Phnom Penh, continued to pursue and destroy the enemy, and freed the whole of Cambodia from the Pol Pot genocidal holocaust, thus putting an end to the dark period of genocide and opening the period of marvelous rebirth of the Cambodian nation.

With the great victory of 7 January 1979, the Cambodian people exercised their right to national self-determination in conformity with the UN Charter and international conventions.

By their timely and effective action which greatly helped bring about the 7 January 1979 victory, Vietnamese army volunteers, valiant sons of the Vietnamese people and Uncle Ho's soldiers, outstandingly accomplished the

lofty internationalist mission entrusted by the party, state, and people, thereby making a worthy contribution to the task of restoring solidarity between Vietnam and Cambodia as well as among Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. [applause]

Dear deputies, following the 7 January 1979 victory, under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and the PRK Government, the Cambodian people, supported by the peoples of Vietnam and Laos and peace-loving forces of the world, have united into a single bloc to jointly rebuild with empty hands a revived Cambodia from scratch. The situation in Cambodia after 7 January 1979 has developed in a very complex manner. Embittered with the Cambodian revolution, international reactionary forces have been intensively helping the Khmer reactionaries frenziedly counterattack the Cambodian revolution from many directions in an attempt to overthrow the fledgling Cambodian state, do away with the gains of the revolution in Cambodia, and make the Cambodian nation suffer again under their hands. In this situation, at the request of the Cambodian party, state, and people, Vietnamese army volunteers have scrupulously implemented the treaty signed between the two states of Vietnam and Cambodia and stayed on to discharge their internationalist duty toward the friendly Cambodian people with the aim of helping them defend and build their country.

Over the past nearly 11 years, the Vietnamese Army volunteers have overcome all difficulties, privations, hardship, and sacrifices to clearly manifest the Vietnamese nation's ethical tradition of helping a neighbor in time of need and strictly realize Uncle Ho's teaching that helping a friend is helping oneself, and stood shoulder to shoulder with the Cambodian army and people in successfully defending and building Cambodia, thus worthily carrying on the tradition of the Vietnam People's Army, the army of Uncle Ho, which is always shining with the pure spirit of nationalism and proletarian internationalism.

Units of the Vietnam volunteer army have incessantly instructed their personnel to share the pain suffered by our friends, strictly respect and scrupulously implement the lines and policies of the Cambodian state, respect the customs of our friends, share food and clothing with them, participate in famine relief and medical service activities, and help the Cambodian people organize production and build a new life. By these noble actions, the Vietnamese Army volunteers have won the trust, affection, protection, and care of the Cambodian people who treat them as their own sons and brothers.

Along with joining our friends in fighting the enemy and defending their country, Vietnamese army volunteers have also assisted the former in building units of the regular and other armed forces of Cambodia and helping them grow big and strong step by step so that they can truly serve as the nucleus of the all-people movement to fight the enemy for the defense of the Cambodian

fatherland. Over the past nearly 11 years, Vietnamese Army volunteers operating in large areas on our friends' territory—from the lowlands to the western frontier, from the sea area of Koh Kong to the mountainous region of Ratanakiri—have clearly displayed their pure qualities as loyal, noble internationalist fighters and outstandingly fulfilled the glorious mission entrusted by the fatherland and the people, thereby creating in our friends' hearts indelible impressions of the image of Uncle Ho's soldiers.

Nguyen Co Thach in Austria; Discusses Cambodia

Welcomes Austrian Role at Conference

AU1906190889 Vienna Domestic Service in German
1600 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Report by Helmut Opletal on news conference held by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Vienna on 19 June—recorded; Nguyen Co Thach statement in English with superimposed German translation]

[Text] The Vietnamese foreign minister emphasized that Hanoi will completely withdraw its troops from Cambodia by the end of September under all circumstances and without any further preconditions. Nguyen Co Thach hopes that a new meeting between the Cambodian resistance coalition, Prince Sihanouk, and the pro-Vietnamese head of government, Hun Sen, in July will provide the conditions for the success of the planned international peace conference for Cambodia. In any case, the international meeting in Paris in August should agree on a neutralization of Cambodia, Nguyen Co Thach said. Vietnam desires that Austria should play a role in this process.

[Begin Nguyen Co Thach recording] We highly appreciate Austria's contribution in the question of Cambodia, because Austria's neutrality has been tested during the cold war over the past 40 years. This experience might be useful for creating a neutral Cambodia. We would welcome Austria as a member in the planned Cambodia conference. Though other countries have not yet accepted it, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and others would like to see Austria participate in this international conference. [end recording]

In the view of the Vietnamese foreign minister the United Nations can play a mediating and peace-keeping role only if Cambodia is no longer represented one-sidedly in the United Nations by the representatives of Sihanouk and Pol Pot, but by a future transitional government.

Praises Contribution to Peace

BK2006162589 Hanoi VNA in English 1602 GMT
20 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20—Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visited Austria from June 16-19 at the invitation of the Austrian Government.

During his stay there, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was received by Austrian President Kurt Waldheim, and conferred with his Austrian counterpart, Alois Mock, on the Cambodia question and bilateral issues. The Austrian side affirmed the necessity to prevent the Pol Pot clique's return to power in Cambodia, and acclaimed Vietnam's April 5 declaration on its troop withdrawal from Cambodia by the end of September 1989, describing it as contributing to the efforts towards a fair political solution to the Cambodia question.

The Vietnamese side highly appreciated Austria's contributions to the settlement of the Cambodia issue, and held that Austria's neutrality, which had been tested during 40 years of cold [war], is a valuable experience for the building of a peaceful, independent and neutral Cambodia as well as for making Southeast Asia a zone of peace and neutrality. The two sides expressed their hope that the forthcoming talks between Chairman of the Cambodian Council of Ministers Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk would bring success to the settlement of Cambodia's internal affairs.

While in Vienna, Nguyen Co Thach also met with the general directors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) to discuss the possibility of broadening Vietnam's cooperation with these organizations.

He also met with leading officials of the Communist Party of Austria (KPO) and representatives of the Austria-Vietnam Friendship Society. Minister Thach informed them of the initial results of the renovation process started in Vietnam after the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the situation in Southeast Asia, and the efforts made by the three Indochinese countries for an early political solution to the Cambodia issue and for the establishment of peace and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

Interviewed on Prospects for Peace

AU2006115489 Vienna Domestic Service in German
1000 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Report by Helmut Opletal report his interview with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Vienna "before his departure"—recorded; Nguyen Co Thach statements in English with superimposed German translations in quotation marks]

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach is optimistic about the prospects of the international Cambodia conference scheduled for August in Paris. Pro-Vietnamese head of government Hun Sen and resistance leader Prince Sihanouk, who intend to meet before this conference in July, have achieved a rapprochement in many issues, the Vietnamese foreign minister says.

"Sihanouk and Hun Sen have already agreed that there should be a neutral, independent, nonaligned, and peaceful Cambodia, that a new government is to be chosen by election, and that a new Constitution is to be passed. They have not yet agreed on the distribution of power in the transition government between the Vietnamese withdrawal and the planned elections. In addition, Hun Sen wants a rather short transitional period, about 3 to 6 months, while Sihanouk is thinking in terms of 1 to 2 years. However, most Asian neighbors also want a rather short transitional period, because otherwise the phase of uncertainty would last even longer."

A question to Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach: Is there the threat of a new civil war in Cambodia after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, which has been promised for the end of September?

"Even if—after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces—other parties continue to support the Khmer Rouge with weapons, this might lead to a civil war; but I am confident that, nevertheless, Pol Pot would not be able to turn the situation to his advantage. The Pol Pot people are too brutal and they could never gain the support of the simple people in Cambodia."

It is also the duty of the world public to prevent the return of Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge, Nguyen Co Thach adds, even though the Khmer Rouge are now integrated in a political settlement.

"We support the position of the Phnom Penh government, which also excludes a military role for the Khmer Rouge in the future, because as long as they have an army they also have an instrument to use to grab power in Cambodia again. Second, the biggest criminals, those who were most responsible for the atrocities, have to remain excluded from political life in Cambodia. Other representatives of the Khmer Rouge could participate in it, but they could not have a predominant role in Cambodia."

What is the role that the United Nations could play in a peace settlement? I ask the Vietnamese foreign minister, who in Vienna also met for discussions with Leopold Gratz, the chairman of the UN International Conference on Kampuchea, which is not recognized by Vietnam.

"As long as the United Nations continues to have the seat occupied by Pol Pot or the so-called coalition government, and as long as the United Nations maintains its one-sided Cambodia resolution, there is no role the United Nations could play at the International Conference on Kampuchea. However, if there is a change in the resolution, we might reconsider our attitude toward the United Nations."

Embassy To Be Established in Vienna

AU2106083189 Vienna DER STANDARD in German
21 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Vienna (APA)—At the end of his 5-day visit to Austria, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach announced that Vietnam will soon establish an embassy in Vienna. So far Austria has been covered by the Vietnamese Embassy in Bonn. In addition, Nguyen Co Thach invited Austria to participate in the Paris Cambodia Conference and called Austria's neutrality a model for Vietnam. Concerning an invitation to President Waldheim to visit Hanoi, the foreign minister said that before that there should be visits at a lower level.

Nguyen Co Thach Arrives in Paris for Visit

BK2106074289 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT
21 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 21—Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, and his wife arrived in Paris on June 20 for an official visit to France.

They were guests of Roland Dumas, secretary of state and minister external relations of France.

Gen Le Duc Anh Departs for USSR, Bulgaria

BK2006154189 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT
20 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20—A Vietnamese military delegation led by General Le Duc Anh, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and defence minister, left here today for official friendship visits to the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

It was seen off by Dong Sy Nguyen, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Senior Lieutenant General Doan Khue, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and General Chief of Staff of the Vietnam People's Army; Senior Lieutenant General Nguyen Quyet, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice president of the State Council and director of the General Political Department; Senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, deputy defence minister; Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the party Central Committee's External Relations Commission; Nguyen Dy Nien, vice foreign minister; and other senior officers of the Vietnam People's Army.

Also present at the farewell ceremony were Soviet Ambassador D.I. Kachin and Bulgarian Charge d'Affaires a.i. T. Marinov.

Party Delegation Visits Soviet Union

*BK2106094889 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT
21 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 21—A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] led by Nguyen Quang Tao, deputy head of the CPV Central Committee's External Relations Commission, made a study tour of the Soviet Union from June 9-18.

The tour was arranged in furtherance of a cooperation plan between the communist parties of the two countries to help the delegation study the external economic and international relation activities of the Soviet Union in the context of the current perestroika.

While there, the delegation had talks with the International Commission of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Council of Ministers of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. It also called at some joint-venture enterprises.

Symposium Hails Cambodia Army Anniversary

*BK1706095989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 16 Jun 89*

[Text] On 16 June 1989, the Capital Military Region Headquarters coordinated with the Vietnam-Cambodia Friendship Association of Hanoi municipality and held a symposium on the situation in Cambodia to greet the 38th founding anniversaries of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF] on 19 June 1951-89 and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party on 28 Jun 1951-89.

Attending the symposium were Lieutenant General Chu Duy Kinh, deputy political commander; Major General Do Hoang Mao, deputy commander; Major General Cao Van Chan, chief political officer; large numbers of cadres and combatants of the Hanoi Capital Military Region; and comrade representatives of the Party Committee and the People's Committee of Hanoi, the Central and Municipal Committees of Vietnam-Cambodia Friendship Association, the Hanoi Foreign Relations Committee, the various agencies of central government and in Hanoi, and the news agencies and press.

Charge d'Affaires ad interim (Yung Then Chu), Military Attache Hin Lang and cadres of the Cambodia Embassy also attended the symposium.

After Lieutenant General Chu Duy Kinh made a statement greeting the two major anniversaries of fraternal Cambodia, Military Attache Hin Lang presented the great achievements of the Cambodian Army and revolution and expressed profound gratitude for the wholehearted assistance of the Vietnamese party, state and people to the Cambodian Revolution and the KPRAF.

Le Duc Anh Greet's Cambodia's Tie Banh

*BK2006124989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2330 GMT 18 Jun 89*

[Message of greetings from General Le Duc Anh, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defense, to Cambodian Defense Minister Tia Banh, on the 38th anniversary of the KPRAF—date not given]

[Text] Respectfully to Comrade General Tie Banh, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense of the State of Cambodia, Phnom Penh.

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the KPRAF, on behalf of all cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese People's Army [VPA] and in my own name, may I extend to you and, through you, to all cadres and combatants of the fraternal KPRAF, our warmest sentiments and heartiest congratulations.

Born 38 years ago from the glorious struggle movement of the Cambodian people, the Issarak Army [forerunner of the KPRAF] has ceaselessly developed. Overcoming untold hardships and sacrifices, it has staunchly fought for the independence and freedom of the homeland, for the happiness of the people, and for the growth and prosperity of the beautiful land of the Angkor. Relying on the people and wholeheartedly loved and assisted by them, the KPRAF has repeatedly won extremely glorious victories, completely liberating the country from the yoke of colonialism and imperialism, and from the genocidal policy of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the barbarity and cruelty of which were unprecedented in the history of mankind, and opening up a new era—that of peace, independence, democracy, and social progress.

We are extremely elated over the successful and steady development of the special relations and militant alliance between our two armies and peoples. On the occasion of this glorious anniversary, we would like to express out heartfelt and profound gratitude to the party, the people, and the fraternal KPRAF of Cambodia for their precious assistance to the Vietnamese people and the VPA in the past revolutionary stages as well as in the present building and defense of the socialist Vietnamese homeland.

May the Cambodian people and the KPRAF record many greater achievements in defending and building their beloved homeland. May the militant solidarity and special friendly relations between our two peoples and armies be ceaselessly consolidated and successfully developed. I wish the Comrade Minister the best of health, many great successes in performing his important duties, and much happiness in life.

Respectful regards,
[signed] Gen Le Duc Anh, minister of national defense
of the SRV

DPRK Cooperation Committee Opens 1st Session
*BK1606160189 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT
16 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 16—The Vietnam-DPRK inter-governmental committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation opened its first session here this morning.

The Vietnamese delegation to the meeting was led by Phan Thanh Liem, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of engineering and metals.

The Korean delegation was led by Chae Hui-chong, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister.

The two sides frankly exchanged opinions on their bilateral cooperation.

News Conference Held on Solidarity With DPRK
*BK2006100289 Hanoi VNA in English 0523 GMT
20 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20—Yi Hong, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, held here yesterday a press conference on the "Month of Solidarity With the Korean People" (June 25-July 27).

Yi Hong said that the DPRK people have so far been persistently striving for safeguarding peace, and reunifying the country. To this end, he pointed out, the DPRK has made a proposal for the establishment of a federal democratic republic of Korea, which is aimed at achieving national reunification in response to the Korean people's aspiration.

He denounced the schemes to cause tension on the Korean peninsula and prolong the division of the country. He demanded that the U.S. pull out all its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and stop all military exercises designed to foment confrontation on the Korean peninsula.

Yi Hong made known that during the "Month of Solidarity With the Korean People," the Korean people will engage in a wide range of activities such as meetings and teachings to show their desire as well as their determination to struggle for national reunification.

He took the opportunity to express his sincere thanks to the Communist Party, government and people of Vietnam for having actively supported the just cause of the Korean people.

Government Issues Regulation on Import-Export
*BK1706091589 Hanoi VNA in English 0511 GMT
17 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 17—The Council of Ministers has issued a regulation on the management and organization of export-import activities.

The regulation encourages all economic sectors to produce and process export goods, and allow joint state-private companies and the private economic sector to export their products and import raw materials through any state-run import-export organization they choose under mutually agreeable terms. They are also entitled to negotiate deals with customers at home and abroad, to set up joint ventures for the manufacture of export items, and to enter into partnership with overseas Vietnamese or foreigners in producing export goods under the Law on Foreign Investment.

The collective, joint state-private, and private sectors will be helped to expand their production. They will be granted licenses for their import-export activities and allowed to go on business trips to foreign countries.

Foreign Investment Projects Win State Approval
*BK1706090089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 15 Jun 89*

[Text] To date, 51 investment projects undertaken by foreign countries in Vietnam totaling more than \$443 million have been approved by our state. In the first quarter this year, permits were issued for 14 investment projects with a total capital of more than \$86 million.

Participating in these investment projects in Vietnam are organizations from many countries and territories, including the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Thailand, Hong Kong, Japan, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and overseas Vietnamese. The economic sectors attracting the attention of foreign investors are oil and gas exploration and exploitation, agricultural and aquatic products processing, tourism, electronics, and garments.

Of the projects already issued with state permits, 13 have been put into operation and 34 others are being prepared for implementation.

More Licenses Granted
*BK1806040089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 17 Jun 89*

[Text] Since early this year, 32 delegations comprising 450 persons from the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Thailand, France, Italy, Australia, Japan, the Philippines, and Great Britain have visited Vietnam to study, negotiate, and sign contracts on joint investment projects with Vietnamese economic organizations.

Over the past 6 months, the Foreign Economic Relations Ministry received 38 applications for joint investment projects. It has issued licenses to 26 projects covering such fields as tourism; tourist services; food processing; exploration and exploitation of oil, natural gas, and chemical substances; machine repair; light industry; electronics; precious gems; chicken raising; aquatic produce; and forestry.

As of 10 June, 63 foreign-invested projects had been granted licenses with a total investment value of \$640.952 million—of which \$388.679 million came from foreign countries—and registered capital of \$43.550 million.

To date, 27 projects have been put into operation and 34 others are under capital construction for implementation.

Nguyen Van Linh Addresses Propaganda Class
BK1706021689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Recently, on the occasion of the closing of the political and professional refresher course for heads of district-level propaganda and training departments, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh visited the class and addressed the trainees.

The comrade general secretary was warmly welcomed by the board of directors and a large number of cadres, teachers, and students of the Central Propaganda and Training School No 1 in Hanoi. Many comrades in charge of various departments, services, and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi attended the meeting.

In his address, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh devoted much time to analyzing the importance of propaganda, education, and agitation work in the revolutionary cause of the masses. He also made suggestions concerning the contents and methods of this work.

Training Speech Detailed

BK1806091589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 17 Jun 89

["Report" on Nguyen Van Linh's speech at the recent Hanoi political and professional refresher course for heads of district propaganda and training departments]

[Text] Recently, on the occasion of the closing of the political and professional refresher course for heads of district-level propaganda and training departments, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh visited the class and addressed the trainees.

Addressing the class, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh devoted much time to analyzing the importance of propaganda, education, and agitation work for the masses' revolutionary cause. He also made suggestions concerning the contents and methods of this work.

He said: Propaganda work is aimed at educating people of various strata, classes, and nationalities to enable them to correctly understand the party lines, positions, and policies so as to organize and motivate the masses to participate in taking revolutionary actions. By listening to radio programs, reading newspapers, and watching television each day, the masses will understand concretely various party and state positions and policies, thereby realizing their own duty and that of the collective. When each individual acts and the entire collective acts enthusiastically in accordance with the revolutionary objective, it will create a broad, far-reaching revolutionary movement. This is the goal of propaganda, education, and agitation work.

Dealing with the role of propaganda facilities, the comrade general secretary pointed out: We may apply many methods in carrying out propaganda, but verbal propaganda plays a significant role, especially at mass organizations because we can convey full details to the people and extensively exchange views with them. All cadres and party members are dutybound to carry out verbal propaganda.

The comrade general secretary urged comrades responsible for mass organizations to review their sector's and circle's interest in verbal propaganda and to find out good examples, if there is any. The comrade said: To satisfactorily carry out this task, propaganda agencies from district, provincial, to the central levels must hold regular meetings with mass organizations' propaganda organs to discuss coordination in propagating party and state major positions and resolutions. We must pay attention to examining the number and quality of persons responsible for verbal propaganda. Other propaganda tools are newspapers, radio and television stations, and motion pictures. These are sharp tools capable of scoring high results on the ideological front. Utilization of these tools should be carried out along with the verbal propaganda.

The comrade urged sector concerned to review propaganda contents of newspapers and journals to see how they have served the targeted readers. A number of newspapers at the central level have cadres as their target group, but their contents should also meet requirements of party members and the masses. This is difficult, but we must study and design method to carry out the task satisfactorily. For example, in writing an article, on the same topic, for cadres at the central and provincial levels and for cadres and party members at grass-roots units, we cannot apply the same method of writing, but we must write in a way that party members and the masses can understand, remember, and carry out tasks easily as taught by Uncle Ho. Local newspapers and radio stations

must also pay attention to meeting requirements of cadres and party members at grass-roots units, especially the masses. We must pay attention to widely distributing newspapers to the people. If the supply of newspapers is inadequate, cadres and party members may select interesting articles for reading at conferences or for circulating among the people.

Now that the people have access to newspapers and are allowed to take part in discussions, renovation has become a common topic for everyone. However, what is meant by renovation in each specific area? What are the do's and don'ts of the renovation process? Newspapers and radio stations must report on the concrete activities of grass-roots units in order to help determine the specific contents of the renovation process.

Since newspapers and radio stations are very important tools, all party echelons, especially those comrades in charge of propaganda work, must exert close control over them. Recently, a number of key local cadres failed to pay due attention to this important task. As a result, apart from good coverage, irregularities have surfaced in some newspapers and on some radio programs. The standing bodies of the district, provincial, and city party committees must pay close attention to both the contents and forms of propaganda work in order to guarantee that newspapers and radio programs keep everyone abreast of all policies and lines and help kick off a movement for revolutionary action among the masses. Comments and prompt action are needed to deal with inaccurate news reports.

Given the current situation, before presenting any issues in the press, we must contemplate the advantages and disadvantages that our action may cause to the public interests. In this way, we can guarantee openness, safeguard national secrets, and avoid instigating the people.

Regarding the contents of propaganda work, the comrade general secretary stressed: It is of utmost importance to help party members and the masses clearly understand the party and state's policies and lines. We must have a clear idea about the objectives of our struggle. The sixth party congress resolution pointed to the need to renovate our thinking and work style. The objective of propaganda work is to reflect the renovation efforts in each specific area.

For over the past 2 years, as far as the improvement of the management mechanism is concerned, many good models have surfaced in various sectors and localities. The press should study these cases, draw lessons of experience, and keep the masses fully informed of its findings so the latter can act accordingly. Group discussions should be organized so people can analyze the driving force behind the successes of a number of units. If we review the performances of the models covered in the various press reports and radio programs, we will be

able to draw useful lessons of experience. Booklets should be published to keep grass-roots units and everyone informed of these good models.

Regarding information training, the comrade general secretary stressed: Cadres are the decisive factor in combining theoretical concepts closely with practical activities, especially those involved in the process of renovation under correct policies in our country. Training cadres in such a way as to make them thoroughly understand the substance of the process of renovation in our country is a very important matter. To achieve this, we must streamline and renovate the contingent of lecturers.

The comrade general secretary answered a number of questions raised by the trainees and analyzed the socioeconomic situation since the Sixth Party Congress. He also pointed out things that have and have not been done, as well as the causes of and ways to overcome existing shortcomings. He said: The process of renovation is not at all an even road but one that is strewn with great difficulties and unavoidable obstacles. Therefore, cadres and party members must remain calm to analyze the real state of affairs in order to seek solutions to various problems. It is necessary to understand clearly that the adoption of the resolution on renovation at the Sixth Party Congress was an historical turning point for our party and nation. Along that line, our cadres and people are striving to effect desirable changes in the economic and social domains.

However, apart from the important achievements at present, the socioeconomic situation is posing new serious problems that must be solved. Therefore, we should not remain subjective or become satisfied with our successes. We should not allow difficulties to drive us back to the old subsidy-based mechanism. We must clearly understand that the process of renovation consists of many firm steps of advancement.

Le Phuoc Tho Inspects Typhoon Damage

*BK1706091089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 16 Jun 89*

[Text] Our correspondent from Thai Binh Province reports that on 15 June Comrade Le Phuoc Tho, party Central Committee secretary visited Thai Binh Province to survey the aftermath of typhoon No 3 and the action taken to overcome it.

Typhoon No 3 has destroyed 90 percent of the area of ripening winter-spring rice including 12,000 hectares of rice, more than 1,000 hectares of newly sown 10th-month seedlings and thousands of hectares of subsidiary food crops nearing harvest which were heavily flooded.

No sooner had the typhoon subsided than peasants in the province mustered manpower and facilities and took to the ricefields to quickly harvest the winter-spring rice. Agencies in the province mobilized cadres, workers and civil

employees to help cooperatives harvest rice for five days. The province daily harvested an average of 3,000 hectares. The districts of Quynh Phu, Vu Thu and Dong Hung harvested from 70 to 80 percent of the cultivated area.

The typhoon also eroded many portions of dikes in Thai Thuy and Kien Xuong Districts. The provincial and district authorities promptly mobilized labor to reinforce dikes, using more than 50 million dong. The

electricity and communications and transportation sectors also urgently repaired trouble spots in order to quickly secure electricity to run water pumps and fight waterlogging.

Thai Binh Province is striving to completely and quickly harvest the remaining area of spring rice, to complete sowing seedlings from now until early July, and to transplant 85,000 hectares of 10th-month rice on schedule.

Australia

Protest Lodged Over PRC Death Sentences

BK2106063689 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Australia is making another official protest to China over the death sentences being handed down on dissidents involved in the recent pro-democracy protests. In Canberra today, the Department of Foreign Affairs was calling in a senior Chinese official, believed to be the deputy to the ambassador, to receive Australia's protest.

Foreign affairs spokesman says Australia remains totally and irreversibly opposed to capital punishment. The embassy official has been told that Australia hopes the death sentences will not be carried out. The spokesman also says the Canberra government is considering the United States proposal for joint diplomatic action on the human rights situation in China.

Pro-Democracy Leader Reportedly in Melbourne

OW2106050689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0358 GMT
21 Jun 89

[Text] Sydney, June 21 KYODO—Chinese democratization movement leader Chai Ling is in hiding in Australia, the newspaper THE AUSTRALIAN said Wednesday.

The newspaper said Chai was in hiding out of concern about the safety of her husband Feng Congde, who it said is under protection at the Australian Embassy in Beijing.

The paper said Chai has not applied to the Australian authorities for political asylum.

Reports that two Chinese pro-democracy movement leaders were under protection at the Australian Embassy in Beijing and that Chai had left China and was in Melbourne have not been confirmed.

Cook Islands

Premier Backs New Zealand Nonnuclear Policy

BK1506063289 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] The Cook Islands prime minister, Mr Geoffrey Henry, says his government has great respect for New Zealand's nonnuclear policy. The previous administration, headed initially by Sir Thomas Davis and then by Dr Pupu Robati, had frowned on the stance, and Sir Thomas expressed personal concern that his country was no longer under the ANZUS Defense Treaty umbrella.

Mr Henry says he thinks the nonnuclear policy is impressive. He says he knows of many Pacific leaders who approved the stance taken by the New Zealand Government.

New Zealand

Tizzard Explains Regional Defense Posture

BK2106070489 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] The New Zealand defense minister says the withdrawal of his country's troops from postings in Southeast Asia does not mean New Zealand is no longer interested in the security and stability of the region.

In a statement on the eve of his departure for Malaysia where he will take part in official ceremonies marking the departure of the New Zealand forces, Mr Tizzard said New Zealand would continue to contribute to the regional security of Southeast Asia.

He said the troops were being withdrawn next month because of a greater concentration on regional Pacific defense as outlined in the 1987 defense review. Mr Tizzard said events in the last 2 years had shown that the South Pacific was no longer an untroubled paradise.

New Zealand forces would continue to participate in land, sea, and air exercises under the Five Power Defense Arrangement between New Zealand, Australia, Britain, Malaysia, and Singapore. He added that in October, New Zealand would establish a small defense support unit in Singapore to support continuing defense activities in the region.

Chinese Students Ask for Asylum Despite Warning

BK2106020489 Hong Kong AP in English 0142 GMT
21 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Wellington, June 21 (AFP)—Several Chinese students applied this week for political asylum to remain permanently in New Zealand, despite a warning from the Chinese Embassy here that it would "treat seriously" all such requests, a government official said Wednesday.

A spokesman for the legal division of the Ministry of External Relations and Trade said that in line with normal practice no comment would be made on the applications, apart from saying that a number of Chinese students had applied. The applications would take at least three and possibly as long as six months to process, the spokesman said, but the applicants would be free to remain in New Zealand until a final decision was made.

Each application would be treated on its individual merits, the key question being whether the person fitted the United Nations refugee criteria of having a well-founded fear of persecution in their home country.

In no circumstances would any details of the applicants be passed to the Chinese authorities, the spokesman said. [passage omitted]

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